FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 244 *19 December 1985*

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GORBACHEV MEETS WITH COCHAIRMEN OF ANTIWAR GROUP

PM181815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 85 First Edition pp 1, 2

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Meeting With B. Lown, U.S. Cochairman of the International Movement 'International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War'"]

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 18 December received in the Kremlin, Professor Bernard Lown, the U.S. cochairman of the "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" movement. Also taking part in the meeting was the Soviet cochairman of the movement, Academician Yevgeniy Ivanovich Chazov.

In the course of the conversation, Bernard Lown spoke about the activity of the movement which has in its ranks more than 145,000 doctors and medical workers from more than 50 states. Studying the possible medical and biological consequences of nuclear war and providing information on the data to the public, politicians, and governments, the movement makes a substantial contribution to the cause of eliminating the threat of nuclear war. Its program provides for freezing, curtailing and eliminating nuclear weapons; a ban on tests; a refusal to make first use of such weapons; the nonproliferation of the arms race to space; and broad international peaceful cooperation.

Bernard Lown emphasized the exceptional importance of drawing broad masses of the peoples into the discussion on ending the arms race and eliminating the threat of nuclear war. The voice of the peoples should be heard and should exert an influence on governments' decisions. Bernard Lown gave a high assessment of the USSR's peace initiative, particularly the moratorium on all nuclear explosions, which was announced 6 August this year. The call to announce such a moratorium was contained in an appeal from the fifth international congress of the doctors' movement, addressed to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and U.S. President Reagan in the summer of this year. Halting nuclear tests, Lown said, corresponds to the aspirations of all peoples.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev congratulated Prof Bernard Lown and Academician Yevgeniy Ivanovich Chazov on the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1985 to the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War movement. The Soviet Union, he said, is very sympathetic and respectful toward the activity of this movement, and its socially significant healing mission. Today it rightly holds an authoritative place in the world antiwar movement. Doctors reveal the bleak truth that people should know in order to prevent that which is irreparable. In this sense the Hippocratic Oath which binds doctors to protect their patients from everything that could threaten their lives has really taken on a new dimension in the nuclear age.

The appeal of the fifth congress of the international doctors' movement, addressed to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the President of the United States of America, is permeated with a passionate desire to make all the world's inhabitants safe from the dire consequences of a nuclear disaster. Human thought is not always capable of grasping in time changes which take place on an historic scale. This is a serious shortcoming and a particularly dangerous one now, when the threat of total nuclear annihilation has come to every house and every family. Therefore, the voice of the peoples is becoming more and more significant, as is the voice of their public organizations in defense of peace.

This is an expression of a kind of instinct of self-preservation of mankind. A peace [mir] built on deterrence with the aid of nuclear weapons is a shaky peace. To strengthen it by building up armaments, whether earth- or space-based, is not possible. No one has yet invented a more reliable and efficient model of relations between states than detente and cooperation in conditions of peace and mutual security. A reduction in the level of military confrontation between states would strengthen the framework of these relations by imparting on them stability and reliability.

It was on precisely this basis, Comrade Gorbachev stressed, that we agreed to the Geneva meeting of the leaders of the USSR and the United States of America. In the course of this meeting, an important beginning was made on normalizing Soviet-U.S. relations and prerequisites were laid down for making the international situation as a whole more healthy.

But we are seeing something else too. Reactionary, aggressively minded circles in the United States of America, who at one time applied quite some effort to wreck the Geneva meeting, are now going into the attack against its consequences. An extensive campaign has been unleashed against the normalization of relations with the USSR and the strengthening of mutual trust in Soviet-U.S. relations which the two sides agreed on in Geneva. Press propaganda, television, and movies are being actively used to whip up mistrust and hostility toward the USSR and the Soviet people.

Evidently there are people in the United States of America who are very much concerned by the fact that the participants in the Geneva talks came out in favor of greater mutual understanding between our peoples. The notorious hawks, to all appearances, have given themselves the aim of preventing the implementation of the Geneva accords, of destroying, or at least rendering worthless the new Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. Unfortunately, the latest public utterances of state leaders in the United States of America do not seem to be in concert with the "spirit of Geneva."

As for the Soviet Union, its policy is clear and consistent. The Soviet Union agrees to travel its part of the path toward construction of a structure of firm mutual security and peaceful cooperation with the United States, but we expect the same thing from the U.S. leadership.

In Geneva we stretched out our hand to the United States. We are ready to change from competition in arms to disarmament, from confrontation to cooperation. "Cooperation and not confrontation." This was the slogan of the recent international congress of the doctors' movement. One cannot but agree with it.

At present, cooperation is an essential condition both for the progress of our civilization and for our common survival. The Soviet Union will go as far as is necessary toward the total liquidation of nuclear weapons and final elimination of the threat of a war in which they are used. We advocate securing in deed man's prime right, the right to life. We advocate an immediate freeze on nuclear weapons and a total ban on their testing with no time limit and with the most effective control. Our sole condition is reciprocity.

As a major and real step toward universal nuclear disarmament we proposed to the United States that a radical cut of 50 percent be made in strategic nuclear arsenals at the same time, of course, as a total ban on space strike weapons. That is, the repudiation of the "star wars" program which is only capable of wiping out all efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons and of whipping up the arms race to an unprecedented scale. As a result, as the doctors' movement address rightly notes, the threat of a global nuclear conflict would be sharply increased. Practically the entire world now understands this. One hundred fifty-one states, essentially all the members of the United Nations, except for the United States of America, have just voted in favor of the UN General Assembly resolution on preventing the arms race in space.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev dwelt especially on the question of halting tests of nuclear weapons, for which the organization of doctors insistently calls, backing up their appeal with convincing justification.

The moratorium on all nuclear explosions, announced by the Soviet Union on 6 August this year, was highly appraised in the world.

In taking this step we proceeded from a sincere wish to break the vicious circle, to halt the endless perfection of nuclear weapons, to lead to an effective dying out [omertvleniye] of their stockpiles. I spoke about this to President Reagan in Geneva, Comrade Gorbachev said. To my profound regret, the United States has so far not followed our example.

Replying to Bernard Lown, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said: We are ready to extend the validity of the moratorium introduced by the USSR on nuclear explosions if the United States reciprocates. We insistently appeal to the U.S. Administration to do this. There is still a unique chance to make the moratorium reciprocal and to extend it further after 1 January. To miss this chance -- paving the way to a final treaty-based ban on all tests of nuclear weapons -- would be unwise, to say the least. The solution to the problem is in the hands of the U.S. Government. Professor Lown is right: The peoples expect an immediate halt and ban on tests of nuclear weapons. Evidence of this is the UN General Assembly resolution adopted the other day practically unanimously, with only three votes against -- the United States, Britain, and France.

In conclusion, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev wished those taking part in the conversation and all members of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War movement fresh successes in their extremely necessary and noble activity.

PRAVDA PROPOSES ADDITIONAL TESTING VERIFICATION

LD190016 Moscow TASS in English 2359 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December (TASS) -- The newspaper PRAVDA published the following article under the headline "Nuclear Blasts Should Be Banned" in its December 19 issue:

"Since nuclear arms were unleashed like an evil spirit out of the Manhatten Project in the summer of 1945, mankind has been waging a stubborn struggle for limiting and ultimately eliminating these weapons of mass annihilation. The campaign against nuclear weapons has become an international, truly worldwide movement uniting members of most different classes, ideologies and professions. This is only natural since the matter at issue is removing the threat to the very life on earth and ensuring a peaceful future for the present and succeeding generations.

An important part of this problem is the issue of putting an end to nuclear weapons tests. It is common knowledge that testing is a kind of motor propelling the nuclear arms race. It is tests that make it possible to try out new, still more sophisticated and deadly types of these weapons and upgrade them. And this, for its part, fuels the process of stockpiling more and more nuclear ammunition in the form of warheads on cruise missiles, ICBM's, submarine-launched missiles and so on.

There has come to light of late yet another, exceptionally dangerous aspect of the nuclear experiments: In shafts and drifts at the Nevada testing range in the United States they are trying out lasers powered by nuclear explosions with a view to using them in "star wars" making plans for which keeps American strategic thinking most busy.

In short, continued nuclear testing is a source of increasing tension, a growing war threat and deepening mistrust among nations.

This is why from the very start of the nuclear era the Soviet Union has been and continues pressing consistently for an end to nuclear weapons testing. It should be said that the efforts by the Soviet side and all peace-minded forces towards this goal have not been wasted.

The early 1960's saw the conclusion of a multilateral treaty banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and underwater, which is still valid. Under the 1974 treaty the USSR and the United States have agreed to limit the yields of underground nuclear weapons explosions to 150 kilotons. The Soviet-U.S. treaty of 1976 has set strict rules also with regard to underground nuclear blasts for peaceful purposes. Significant progress was achieved at tripartite talks, which were once conducted by the USSR, the United States and Britain, on a general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, that is a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapons testing everywhere -- in the atmosphere, in outer space, underwater or underground.

Regrettably, the 1974 and 1976 treaties have remained unratified to this day, and not through the USSR's fault. It is not at all on our initiative that the tripartite talks, too, have been broken off.

A complete end to nuclear tests thus remains among the pressing problems of present-day international politics. Mikhail S. Gorbachev stressed: "As time goes on, the question of bringing nuclear tests to a halt is becoming more and more acute. First of all, because this would put an end to the development of new and the upgrading of existing types of nuclear weapons. Further, because without testing, without renewal, there would gradually unfold the process of withering away of nuclear arsenals, necrotizing of nuclear weapons. Lastly, because the nuclear explosions, and they number in the hundreds, should no longer be allowed to deface our beautiful earth, heightening concern about how the succeeding generations will be able to live on it."

World public concern about the continuing nuclear tests and strong public sentiments for an end to them have showed in the known call of the leaders of six states of different continents, namely Argentina, Greece, Mexico, India, Tanzania and Sweden, on the USSR and the United States to agree on a reciprocal end to nuclear testing. They also urged an early conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty. A similar call was recently made also by the U.N. General Assembly. A message to the Soviet and U.S. leaders on this score from a group of eminent scientists, Nobel Prize winners, has evoked broad international response.

Eager to move the issue of terminating tests from the dead center, the Soviet Union last summer made a major initiative, by halting all kinds of nuclear blasts unilaterally as of August 6 and urging the U.S. Government to follow suit. As has been declared, the Soviet moratorium will remain in effect until January 1, 1986, but it can be extended beyond that date if the United States joins the moratorium as well.

As it took that step, the Soviet Government was guided by a desire to check the further buildup and upgrading of nuclear armories, which have continued now for more than 40 years. In other words, a joint Soviet-U.S. moratorium on any nuclear explosions would become a major landmark on the way towards eliminating the nuclear danger.

The Soviet Union's decision has been highly appreciated throughout the world and won extensive support. But in Washington they have, at least as yet, taken a different approach to it. Using all manner of far-fetched pretexts or sometimes making no arguments at all, they have taken care to leave our calls for a joint moratorium without a positive response. The crash program for underground nuclear weapons testing in the United States is continuing to be carried out.

All this cannot but arouse legitimate concern. For if the U.S. Administration keeps ignoring the proposal for renouncing nuclear explosions, this will lead to the Soviet commitments under the unilateral moratorium becoming no longer valid after the announced deadline which is only a short time away. For obvious reasons, in the face of military preparations overseas, the USSR cannot sacrifice the interests of its security and the security of its allies and friends.

The Soviet people, however, do not at all want the competition in the nuclear field to go on. It is imperative to do everything lest the favorable chance to end nuclear testing, which has been created by the USSR's efforts, be missed. Although time for this, we repeat, is running out, there is still enough of it left to take the right, well-considered decision.

It should be clearly realized that if there really is an intention to move towards an end to the nuclear arms race, a mutual moratorium cannot draw any objections, while the benefit from it would be big. An end to nuclear blasts is an issue on which concrete results, and tangible and palpable ones at that, can be achieved right now. The political significance of such a joint step by the USSR and the United States would be great: It would give a certain signal also to the other nuclear powers and create a qualitatively new situation which would be much more felicitous for a positive development of the process started by the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva and for effective practical measures to reverse the arms race.

The resumption of the tripartite talks on a comprehensive nuclear test ban would certainly be a real step in the same direction. The Soviet side is prepared for it to be taken without delay, in the very beginning of next year.

When examining the issue of a moratorium on nuclear explosions, in the West, most notably in the United States, they plead the difficulties of verification. It is well-known, however, that both the Soviet Union and the United States have very sophisticated national technical means to enable them to reliably verify the moratorium.

Renouncing any nuclear explosions for either military or civilian purposes, as the Soviet Union has done now, would provide an extra guarantee of effective verification. With the testing ranges being silent and no peaceful nuclear blasts being conducted, neither side would risk violating the moratorium and assuming grave political responsibility for such a step before the entire world public.

In order to increase the effectiveness of verification, in which the USSR has a direct interest, the Soviet Union has supported also the idea of using an international verification system.

With this aim in mind, it would be possible to take advantage, for instance, of the proposal of six states for setting up special monitoring stations in their territories to verify compliance with the accord on ending tests.

The Soviet Union is prepared to go even further. It stands for coming to terms with the United States, in establishing now a moratorium on nuclear explosions, also on certain measures or on-site verification to remove the possible doubts about compliance with such a moratorium.

The verification problem thus cannot be seen as an impediment to reaching agreement on a mutual moratorium. It is quite soluble and the Soviet Union proposes concrete ways of resolving it in a mutually acceptable way.

For the joint Soviet-U.S. moratorium on any nuclear blasts to become a reality, one thing is needed, and that is a political will to move along the road of adopting concrete measures to reverse the arms race and eliminate the war threat. In other words, the road of implementing the positive results of the Geneva meeting.

It is to be hoped that Washington will display a constructive approach to the moratorium issue. The interests of all nations, including the people of the United States, urgently require an end to nuclear testing. The American Administration has every opportunity to respond to the people's aspirations and come to terms with the Soviet Union on a joint moratorium on any nuclear blasts."

PRESS CONFERENCE HELD TO DISCUSS ARMS RACE

LD181804 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists on the topic: "International Security and the Arms Race" held on 18 December at the Press Center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow. Participants in the press conference are: Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the Academy of Sciences; Academician Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Institute of the United States and Canada of the Academy of Sciences; Academician Roald Sagdeyev, director of the Institute of Space Research of the Academy of Sciences; and Lieutenant General Viktor Starodubov, deputy chief of a directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces. The press conference is opened by Albert Vlasov, deputy chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee; recorded]

[Text] [Vlasov] The selected topic is in accordance with the spirit of the times and the Soviet-U.S. accords during the summit meeting in Geneva, which without a doubt introduced positive elements to contemporary international life. Indisputable, the key issue of the times is the prevention of an arms race in space and its curtailment on earth. Today there remains a major impediment to its resolution: That is the U.S. "star wars" program. The Soviet Union is emphatically critical of it, not because it is afraid -- as some people in the West assert -- of this so-called Strategic Defense Initiative program.

In this connection, I would like to draw your attention once more to the words of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the press conference in Geneva that in the event the United States implements the "star wars" program, the Soviet Union will find a response. It will be effective, less costly, and, perhaps, implemented in a shorter period. The Soviet Union sees its task as not permitting a new spiral of the arms race and the creation of new types of weapons of mass destruction. Guided precisely by a high degree of responsibility for the world situation and for its future, the Soviet Union is putting forward a broad program for the improvement of the international situation and the cessation of the arms race. Allow me to give the floor to Academician Georgiy Arkadiyevich Arbatov.

[Arbatov] Well, I shall speak in more detail about the Soviet concept of security which was recently in a whole series of our official documents, first and foremost, in the latest speeches of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, in Paris, in Geneva, and in Moscow. If we are speaking of the USSR and United States, security can only be reciprocal. If we are speaking of the world community as a whole, then it can only be universal. We cannot achieve security to the detriment of or in opposition to the other side, but only together with it.

Moreover, today true state wisdom -- and Comrade Gorbachev spoke of this in Geneva -- is not only to be concerned for one's own security, but also to be careful that the other side feels no less secure than you do. This is not just out of the goodness of one's heart, but out of consideration for one's own security, because a feeling of lack of security on the other side leads to nervousness and unpredictability in its actions and thus, constitutes a threat to oneself. Security cannot be ensured by military means or military strength. A completely new situation has come about, signifying a break with the traditions that have formed over centuries and even millenia in ways of thinking and ways of acting. We understand how difficult the task of realizing these new realities, and the radical restructuring of the entire system of international relations in connection with it, is. But we can see that the survival of mankind will not be ensured if this task is not resolved.

[Vlasov] Allow me to give the floor to Academician Velikhov, vice president of the Academy of Sciences. Yevgeniy Pavlovich.

[Velikhov] Why do we regard the question of weapons in space as very fundamental? Well, primarily, because weapons in space go beyond the framework of just antimissile defense; even though this question is, in itself, extremely important. Space weapons, just like nuclear weapons, are global weapons. The fact that nuclear weapons are global ones has been shown, in particular, by the latest scientific research on the nuclear winter. It reveals that no matter where a conflict occurs, every inhabitant on our planet will be in some way involved in its catastrophic consequences.

The same thing happens with space weapons. Whatever weapon you put into space, whatever country puts it there, it cannot be hung up or kept in some corner of space. It will rotate around the planet and in any event, this weapon will cover our entire planet equally. This is the great danger which is now facing the whole world. It is a fundamental danger. And, first and foremost, it is the task of everyone to prevent this danger.

What will happen if, despite the universal desire -- now, one could say, there is a common point of view held by all people of the planet who understand the global danger of space weapons -- if despite this, the attempt is still made to go beyond the bounds of strategic parity -- an attempt which in my opinion would be hopeless. In this case, it must be said that the analysis which has been carried out by Soviet scientists, our specialists, and by many scientists in Western countries show that measures taken to counter such a space echelon are for many reasons considerably more effective, first of all in cost. There is an assessment that shows that with regard to price, for example, they are of two orders of magnitude in their effectiveness. They are more effective because a space echelon is extremely exposed; extremely defenseless, to put it crudely; and very easy to destroy just as every complicated system is.

Therefore, I would like to say in conclusion that what is important now is a general understanding of the whole problem, an understanding by every person on our planet, an understanding by all the peoples. And the mass information media should bring this correct information to everyone, that this is a crucial moment in our history. Weapons systems are becoming so complicated that their further development will lead to the process which we have adopted and which, as it has not been very effective, could become totally ineffective; it will be very difficult for us to halt the arms race, especially if it moves into space.

[Vlasov] Allow me to give the floor to Roald Zinnurovich Sagdeyev.

[Sagdeyev] When we were faced with a change in practice in the strategic doctrine -- even if it were based not on any detailed serious scientific arguments, but just on the vision of one man or a group of people or on dreams -- we were, naturally, obliged to assemble quite a respectable force of scientists in order to carry out a serious scientific-technical analysis of the potential scenarios which could arise, scenarios in which the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative begins to be closely interwoven with all the forces of deterrence -- nuclear deterrence -- on which the current strategic balance is based. What were the results? It turns out that this extremely fanciful and expensive system -- the cost is already being counted in trillions, many trillions, of dollars -- it turns out that it is not an absolute shield. The shield turns out to have holes in it. Even if the opposing side does not alter its system of strategic strike weapons, today -- according to the plans of the authors of SDI -- it is a question of only 80 percent, or at most 90 percent repulsion of intercontinental missiles in flight.

If the shield has holes in it, would it not be simpler then, to make a first, disarming, strike so even a weakened, comparatively simple shield could intercept the considerably weakened retaliatory blow? This form of instability has been known for a comparatively long time and it is being very seriously regarded with a large degree of concern by all specialists in military strategy.

In conclusion, I would like to say that the argument often used by proponents of "star wars" in stirring up the imagination, in stirring up interest in the possibilities of science and technology, makes use, to a considerable extent, of the man in the street's enthusiasm for what science can do. But science cannot violate those laws of conservation which have been established by modern physics and modern chemistry. It cannot violate those simple, fundamental laws of strategic balance which have been established by military science.

Would it not be better for the forces of this science, the U.S. technical genius which we deeply respect, to be directed along another channel, a channel which could bring real and tangible benefits for mankind in the struggle against hunger, against environmental pollution, and to grasp the secrets of the universe?

[Sagdeyev] Thank you.

[Vlasov] Thank you. If you please, who has a question?

[Question] (Konov), Central Television. A question for the participants in the press conference. How can you describe the present U.S. foreign policy line on ensuring security after the Geneva summit?

[Arbatov] Not that much time has passed since Geneva; one gets the impression that right-wing circles in the United States were seriously frightened by Geneva and are stepping up the pressure; we are having doubts about whether some U.S. politicians are backpedaling, as it is called in U.S. English: backpedaling [word in English] You know Reagan said in Geneva that he wants a new start for Soviet-U.S. relations. But this requires the resolution of certain fundamental tasks.

One of these long-term tasks is that something must be done (?with this) distorted, terrible image of the Soviet Union which has been created in the United States. There is a monstrous series of pictures, like Rambo II, Rocky IV, and Red Dawn. I can see in front of me on ABC correspondent, whom I respect. They made a program called "America" which is to be shown as a series, with horrors about a Soviet occupation of the United States. I understand that possibly $40 million has been invested in it, but I think this investment is just as dangerous, perhaps even more dangerous, than investing this $40 million in the production of heroin or in drug smuggling in general. So, I think this now requires responsibility from all. If we want a new start we cannot live in the old way.

[Vlasov] We have some notes. Comrade (Ivkin), PRAVDA: It is known that certain circles in the United States, including some high-ranking figures in the Pentagon, are continuing, after the Geneva meeting, to insist not only on implementation, but also on accelerated realization, of the "star wars" program. At the same time, certain Western countries are being drawn into the implementation of this program; for example, Britain, which has already concluded the relevant agreement with the United States. Is this not a violation of Article 9 of the ABM Treaty; how will these actions affect prospects for attainment of an agreement on a radical reduction of nuclear weapons and for an improvement in the international situation as a whole?

[Velkhov] It is true that I am no lawyer, but as far as I know, the treaty on the limitation of antimissile defense requires that there be no transfer of designs or documentation for antimissile systems to third parties and no deployment on their territory of (?a component) of antimissile systems. It must be said that if Great Britain expects any kind of technical cooperation with the United States, then it will be counter to this treaty, as is also the case with the FRG.

[Vlasov] Please.

[Question] (Kubaishi) from Japanese television, NHK. Mr Arbatov, tell me please, what specific results do you expect from the forthcoming visit by Mr Gorbachev to the United States next year?

[Arbatov] The next summit meeting cannot be like the first. This, in my view, is clear to all. But we are expecting specific results from the next meeting and the whole world waits. I think both leaders will go to it carrying this burden. Comrade Gorbachev said that at the meeting with U.S. businessmen, speaking of this burden of responsibility which he felt when in Geneva. I think that now this burden will be even greater and (?this work is beginning today). Today and the forthcoming talks, [as heard] all this should prepare for a productive meeting. The meeting should contribute something real to the main problems: the problem of security, the problem of reducing weapons, and the problem of disarmament.

[Question] I am a representative of TASS. How would you assess the points of contiguity between the Soviet and U.S. positions on the question of the 50 percent reduction in strategic nuclear weapons? Are there any such points of contiguity on the question of medium-range weapons in Europe which would give a real chance of reaching a separate understanding on this question?

[Vlasov] Viktor Pavlovich, please.

[Starodubov] We hope that when the delegations meet at the talks in January the U.S. side will really go in for a radical reduction of all types of nuclear weapons which form part of the strategic balance of the sides and will not single out some particular types of weapons or some particular sections on which it is prepared to reduce by half while leaving the other half or the other sections either for reduction by some other ratio or completely untouched.

As for points of contiguity on questions of medium-range weapons in Europe, here too the key question is recognition of the fact that the medium-range weapons being deployed by the United States -- first of all, the missiles such as Pershing-2 and cruise missiles -- are part of the strategic balance. That is, it is impossible not to take them into account in the disposition of the strategic interrelations of the sides which currently exists and which will continue to exist after a radical reduction of strategic weapons.

[Question] I am Jozsef Havel, Hungarian radio. In the Soviet press one often comes across the forumla that in Geneva President Reagan did not say the U.S. Administration's final word on SDI. Are there any real grounds for this hope and if so, what are they? This question is addressed to Comrade Arbatov.

[Arbatov] I would give a very brief answer to this: Let us wait and see.

[Question] I am a correspondent for the newspaper ASAHI. Will the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions be continued in 1986?

[Vlasov] You know that the Soviet moratorium was declared until 1 January, 1986. And even though little time remains until the new year, the USSR believes there is still sufficient time to resolve this question. The USSR awaits a concrete and positive reply from the U.S. leadership, a positive decision which will have a very favorable effect on the entire world situation. As has already been stated by the Soviet leadership, the USSR is prepared to prolong this moratorium if reciprocity is shown by the U.S. leadership.

SECURITY, DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE OPENS IN GENEVA

Tolkunov, Perle Remarks

LD171048 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2015 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Report by TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhnev]

[Excerpts] Geneva, 16 Dec (TASS) -- The international conference on the theme "Security and Prospects of Disarmament in Europe," which opened today in the Geneva Palace of Nations, may serve as evidence of the great interest the world public is showing in the recent Soviet-U.S. summit-level meeting. Such questions as the state of talks on questions of European security and disarmament, nuclear and space weapons, and conventional and chemical weapons are included on the agenda.

The main problem of the present day is the problem of guaranteed peace for present and future generations, Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, stated in opening the debates. In the nuclear missile age, security cannot be guaranteed by military means and military force. The speaker stressed, however, having noted the significance of the Geneva meeting, that the real significance of everything positive which its participants agreed on can manifest itself only in practical deeds. This concerns the creation of the possibility of a real halt to the arms race and of adopting practical steps in the reduction of stockpiled nuclear arsenals. But for a radical reduction in nuclear weapons it is absolutely essential to firmly shut the door to weapons being used in space.

Progress along the road of ensuring security and cooperation in Europe, Lev Tolkunov said in conclusion, is impossible without the creation of a system of wide political dialogue, entailing close cooperation between the states, public, and political forces of our continent; without expanding contacts between representatives of the public, science, and culture; and without developing relations between the peoples of Europe in the interests of peace and cooperation, in the interests of mutual spiritual enrichment.

A speech by Richard Perle, U.S. secretary of defense for international security policy, produced discord. From Perle's words it follows that at the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space armaments, which resume in January, the Americans intend to conduct the previous line, focusing attention on strategic and medium-range armaments and leaving space weapons aside. But the majority of the participants perceive a new significant threat for the fate of the world posed by the SDI program.

Additional Reportage

PM181443 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent V. Kuznetsov under the rubric "On Topics of the Day": "For Broad Political Dialogue"]

[Text] Geneva -- The international "Security and the Prospects of Disarmament in Europe" conference, convened at the initiative of the UN institute for the study of disarmament problems and the French institute of international relations, has begun work in the Palais des Nations.

Taking part in the conference are eminent political and public figures and scientists from the Soviet Union and other European countries and the United States.

The agenda includes questions of halting the arms race on earth, preventing it in space, strengthening trust, and seeking new paths of cooperation.

Addressing the conference, L.N. Tolkunov chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Council of the Union and chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, stated that in the nuclear missile and space age security cannot be safeguarded by military actions and military force. What is needed now is flexible realism and political boldness, the boldness to take steps which can in practice move matters from a standstill, put an end to the arms race, and initiate the process of arms reduction.

Speaking of the results of the summit meeting in Geneva and the prospects of the development of international relations, L.N. Tolkunov stressed that the results of the meeting should be used to accelerate talks on nuclear and space armaments. At the same time, the very fact that talks are continuing should not serve as justification or cover for the arms race. The elimination of the nuclear threat requires a responsible approach and further efforts on the part of all states and peace-loving sociopolitical forces. Touching on the situation in Europe, L.N. Tolkunov pointed out that further headway on the path of safeguarding security and cooperation in Europe is impossible without setting up a system of broad political dialogue implying close collaboration between our continent's states and sociopolitical systems. The Soviet Union, he said in conclusion, will seek the development of the process of the relaxation of international tension, regarding it as a natural and essential stage on the path toward an all-embracing and reliable system of security.

SOVIET ACADEMICIAN DENIES SDI BENEFITS ECONOMY

PM171204 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 7 Dec 85 p 5

[Article by Aleksey Vasilyev, chief of the Politico-Military Problems Department of the United States of America and Canada Institute (Academy of Sciences): "'Star Wars' and Private Research"]

[Text] Of the arguments brandished by Washington and some pro-U.S. West Europeans in favor of West European participation in the SDI program, one of the prime positions is occupied by the theory that any country that forgoes participation in this program will be excluded from technological and scientific progress, since the large expenditure on this undertaking will inevitably impart a strong boost to such progress in civilian sectors, too.

Everything seems to indicate that this argument worries politicians more than businessmen. At a conference in Bonn in May attended by ministers of defense, research, foreign relations, finance, and economy and by many representatives of major FRG industries including the Defense Ministry's main contractors, (the MBB, Dornier, and Siemens groups), it was indeed the industrialists who expressed their anxiety about the possibility that the FRG's participation in SDI might reduce subsidies allocated to other research programs.

When analyzing the entire history of the postwar development of the U.S. economy's military sector, it becomes clear that research and development projects, which devour huge resources, have never had a stimulating effect on technological and scientific progress or served as essential sources of innovation.

Since the fifties some 80 percent of the resources allocated to research and development have been paid on the Pentagon's behalf to the major firms which are not suppliers but, rather, consumers of inventions and discoveries principally achieved by medium and small enterprises.

Even when major firms -- which absorb huge sums in the form of state allocations for research contracts -- do produce patents it seems that most of them are not in the field of generously financed military research and that of the patents which do have a military application, only an insignificant proportion are used in civilian manufacturing.

According to figures issued by the Texas Instruments firm, for instance, from 1949 through 1959 only 5 of the 112 patents taken out by the company had to do with work carried out within the framework of military contracts and only 2 of these were subsequently marketed.

The very nature of military research and its orientation toward the creation of missile systems and specialized electronic equipment designed to use in nuclear warfare show that they are unlikely to be applied to peaceful ends.

Detailed scientific analysis shows that direct civilian research is capable of yielding a much greater economic effect than the commercial use of the results achieved from military research.

An Exaggeration

So the claims that SDI will act as a stimulus to economic growth are simply a vast exaggeration. In this connection Lewis Branscomb, vice president of scientific research for the multinational IBM, said that "this effect will obviously be insignificant." An even more pessimistic conclusion was reached by the authors of the report of the committee on economic priorities, who stated unambiguously that the "star wars" program could supplant research of real commercial importance, using private companies' most highly qualified scientists for its own purposes.

"Compared to the Europeans we are advancing at a snail's pace," the U.S. daily THE NEW YORK TIMES anxiously comments, citing the opinion of leading scientists. The U.S. Administration's support for the plans for the militarization of outer space leaves those U.S. businessmen whose plans depend on the use of this program for commercial ends without much hope of success in the competitive struggle with European firms, which now enjoy much greater backing from their respective governments.

From the viewpoint of West European businessmen, closer cooperation with the United States on the SDI program and the threat of increasing protectionism in various branches of civilian production threaten to lose them their positions in that great and promising market.

CDE TO APPOINT DOCUMENT DRAFTING COORDINATORS

PM170906 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the Stockholm Forum"]

[Text] Stockholm, 14 Dec -- A resolution has been adopted at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe on appointing coordinators in working groups for moving toward the editing of a draft document which would include both specific commitments on the nonuse of force and mutually acceptable confidence-building measures.

This step, Ambassador G. Buehring, head of the GDR delegation, stated, reflected the spirit of Geneva: It marks the practical implementation of the Soviet-U.S. agreements to promote the speediest completion of the Stockholm conference. Ambassador A. Ciarapica, the Italian representative, stressed that the Geneva summit had given a boost to the more dynamic development of the Stockholm talks.

U.S. CONDUCTS PERSHING-2 MISSILE READINESS TEST

LD162039 Moscow TASS in English 1941 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Washington, December 16 TASS -- The United States carried a test of a Pershing-2 medium-range missile. The UPI news agency reports that it was the first in a series of test launches designed to check the combat readiness of U.S. missile crews stationed in West Germany. The deployment of all 108 Pershing-2 nuclear missiles has already been completed there in compliance with the NATO decision of December 1979 which provides for the siting of 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe. These systems are first-strike weapons and their deployment is a move aimed at achieving strategic superiority over the Soviet Union.

ANTIMISSILE PROTOTYPE TESTED FOR ACCELERATED SDI

LD142303 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Dec 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] As part of its acceleration of the implementation of the "star wars" program, Washington has carried out the latest test on one of the prototypes of the armaments which will be used in the antimissile defense system with space-based elements. At Maxwell Laboratories in California, a demonstration was given of the action of an electromagnetic gun designed to hit intercontinental ballistic missiles. A projectile weighting around 100 grams was fired at a steel target at a speed in excess of 96,000 km/h.

TARGET SATELLITES LAUNCHED FOR ASAT WEAPON USE

LD132047 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Washington, December 13 TASS -- The U.S. Department of the Air Force announced on Thursday the launching of two target satellites into low orbit within the framework of the American programme of developing anti-satellite weapons. The satellites are fitted out with special equipment.

According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, the weapons might be tested in the first quarter of the next year. The testing will involve the target satellites.

Previous testing was conducted in September this year, when a missile, launched from an F-15 fighter plane shot down an obsolete African sattellite.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 41ST CEMA SESSION IN MOSCOW

Session Concludes

LD181158 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 18 TASS -- The highest body of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) -- its session -- discussed large-scale and long-term tasks in promoting cooperation between the member-countries on a qualitatively new basis at its 41st (special) sitting in Moscow. Delegations from the CMEA member-countries at the level of heads of government were present.

At the concluding sitting today the session unanimously approved a comprehensive program for scientific and technological progress of the CMEA member-countries for the period till 2000.

As part of the effort to implement the comprehensive program the delegations signed during the session's work a general agreement on multilateral cooperation in the development and introduction of automatic design systems, a general agreement on multilateral cooperation in the development, production and operation of a single system of light conductor equipment for information transmission, and an agreement on the founding of an international science and production association, Interrobot.

The session adopted a communique on the 41st (special) sitting.

The sitting of the session passed in an atmosphere of friendship, unanimity and complete mutual understanding.

Communique Adopted

PM181659 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

["Communique on the 41st (Extraordinary) Meeting of the CEMA Session"]

[Text] The 41st special meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance was held in Moscow on December 17-18 1985.

Taking part in the session were delegations headed by G. Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; G. Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; To Huu, first vice chairman of the SRV council of ministers; W. Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; C.R. Rodriguez, deputy chairman of the Cuban Council of State and ministers; D. Sodnom, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers; Z. Messner, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; C. Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania; N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; L. Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government; and also CEMA Secretary V. Sychev and representatives of CEMA organs.

N. Ryzhkov, head of the USSR delegation, took the chair at the session.

In line with the decisions of the 1984 summit economic conference, the session adopted a comprehensive programme of scientific and technological progress of the CEMA member countries up to the year of 2000.

Since many scientific research institutions, scientific-and-production organisations and industrial enterprises are to be involved in the coming five-year period in developments and production on the basis of specialisation and integration of production in priority areas, including the exercise of direct links, the CMEA member countries have agreed to take all the necessary steps to ensure organisational, legal, economic and other conditions for the timely implementation of the programme. The session instructed the CMEA bodies and international economic organisations of the CMEA member countries to make the programme the basis of their activities.

Implementation of the programme will promote development of mutual cooperation, specialisation and integration of production, consolidation of the material-and-technical basis of the CMEA member countries, growth of prestige and attractiveness of socialism in the world.

The comprehensive programme of scientific-and-technological progress of the CMEA member countries up to the year of 2000 (the basic provisions) is published in press.

To promote implementation of the programme, signed in the course of the session meeting were the general agreement on multilateral cooperation in designing and introducing automatized design systems, the general agreement on multilateral cooperation in designing, manufacturing and exploitation of the single system of light conductor facilities of transmitting information and the agreement on instituting the international scientific-and-production organisation "Interrobot" to develop robotics facilities.

The session meeting was held in an atmosphere of unanimity, fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding.

Ryzhkov Concluding Speech

LD181332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Large-scale lon-term tasks for improving cooperation on a qualitatively new basis were drafted by the supreme body of CEMA, at its 41st extraordinary session in Moscow. Taking part in were delegations of CEMA member countries at the level of heads of government. In the Soviet delegation were comrades Ryzhkov, Ligachev, Talyzin, Antonov, Marchuk, Rakhmanin, and Maltsev.

Participants in the session made an overall analysis of and defined concrete ways and forms of development of public-sector production of CEMA countries in conditions of intensification of the economy on the basis of scientific-technical progress. At the final sitting today, the session unanimously adopted a comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress of CEMA member countries up to the year 2000. The bodies of the council, the international and national bodies and organizations have been instructed to take a set of measures for the timely implementation of this document. For the purpose of implementing the comprehensive program, during the work of the session the following documents were signed:

A general greement on multilateral cooperation in the fields of creating and incorporating systems of automated design; a general agreement on multilateral cooperation in the field of creating, manufacture, and operation of a united system of optical fiber data transmission facilities; an agreement on establishment of the Interrobot international scientific production association.

The closing speech at the session was delivered by Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The work of our session has come to a close, he said. I think I will be expressing our joint opinion: we are completely satisfied with its results. Without doubt, chief among these is the adoption of the integrated program for scientific-technological progress up to the year 2000. This implements one of the main directives of the summit level economic conference in Moscow. The program adopted determines the priority directions for development of science and technology in our countries, and opens up new opportunities for the transformation of the national economy's material-technical base on this foundation. The lofty constructive aims of the program and its humanitarian and peaceloving character are revealed in the basic provisions which we have signed.

The major multilateral agreements on automated design systems, optical fiber technology, and on the formation of the international Interrobot scientific-production association adopted during the session are of great economic and political importance. The fact that the drafting of these agreements went on simultaneously with work on the forming of the program is very indicative.

It is evidence of our joint firm intent to embark as quickly as possible on practical deeds to implement the program, through a system of specific agreements and contracts [dogovor]. The successful work of the session has without doubt been facilitated by the atmosphere of unanimity and mutual understanding, and by the common aspiration to find constructive solutions on all issues. Nor could it be otherwise, since we have been examining tasks whose resolution directly depends on speeding up the socioeconomic development of the national economies of all countries of the community. It is also very important that we all understand the urgency of these tasks, and the need to apply the maximum effort to resolve them effectively and make our contribution to the common cause of implementing the program. An immense amount of work will have to be carried out both within CEMA and within other joint bodies of cooperation.

A big role in this belongs to sectors of state administration of our countries such as the state planning bodies, the bodies for science and technology, and industrial ministries and departments. As was noted at the session, with the aim of concentrating efforts on solving the tasks envisaged in the program, special attention must be devoted to the formation of joint scientific-production associations and enterprises. We are in favor of going boldly along this path. It is the common conviction of all the delegations of CEMA countries, that the most favorable conditions, both economic and organizational, must be created in order that our institutes, scientific-technological centers and associations should work with each other directly, and fulfill there tasks arising from the program as quickly and efficiently as possible. In the final analysis, the success of the whole matter will depend on their joint work.

The work of CEMA must be raised to a qualitatively new level. The documont that has been adopted substantially enriches the content of the council's work, and requires its reorganization in the light of new demands. We expect serious proposals from the Executive Committee on improving the organization and the style of the council's work.

The meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and heads of delegations from the CEMA member countries and secretaries of the Central Committees of the fraternal parties, which passed in a spirit of unity and of resolve to implement the tasks set in the program by joint efforts, provides a good stimulus for our further work.

In conclusion, Comrade Ryzhkov said: May I thank the heads and members of the delegations, and all taking part in the session, for their contribution to the work done, and express gratitude to the staff of the CEMA Secretariat. Taking advantage of the occasion, may I cordially congratulate you, dear comrades, on the approaching new year, and wish you good health, prosperity, and great success in your work for the good of the CEMA member countries and the whole of the socialist community.

A communique of the 41st extraordinary session was adopted. The main provisions of the integrated program for scientific and technological progress of the CEMA member countries up to the year 2000 and the communique are being published in the press. The session passed in an atmosphere of friendship, unanimity, and total mutual understanding.

Gorbachev Attends Reception

LD181342 Moscow TASS in English 1331 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 18 TASS -- The Government of the USSR today held a reception in honour of the participants of the 41st (extraordinary) meeting of the CMEA session. Present at the reception were the heads and the members of the delegations of the CMEA member countries taking part in activities of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Present at the reception from the Soviet side were Mikhail Gorbachev, Andrey Gromyko, Nikolai Ryzhkov, other Soviet party leaders and statesmen.

A speech of welcome at the reception was made by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. A speech was then made on behalf of the delegations by Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, chairman of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The reception was held in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1300 GMT carries a similar report on the reception but renders the Soviet participants as follows: "Present from the Soviet side at the reception were Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Grishin, Gromyko, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Shevardnadze, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Talyzin, Yeltsin, Zaykov; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; ministers and chairmen of State Committees of the USSR; senior workers of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the USSR's permanent mission at the CEMA."]

Ryzhkov, Strougal Speeches

PM181959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 85 First Edition pp 1, 2

[TASS Report: "In a Cordial, Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] The USSR Government 18 December arranged a reception in honor of the participants in the 41st extraordinary CEMA session.

Present from the Soviet side at the reception were comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Grishin, Gromyko, Ruzhkov, Solomentsev, Shevardnadze, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Talyzin, Yeltsin, and Zaykov; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; ministers and chairmen of USSR State Committees; and senior workers of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the USSR's permanent mission at the CEMA.

Comrade Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, addressed an opening speech to the guests.

He said: The work of the extraordinary CEMA session has been completed. Without doubt it will play an important role in the life of our socialist community. Implementing in practical deeds the decisions of the summit level economic conference, we have unanimously endorsed an integrated program for scientific and technological progress of the CEMA member countries up to the year 2000. This document fully accords with the most important tasks which today are at the focus of attention of the fraternal parties and states, and it embodies the principles of internationalism and comradely mutual aid. To march in step with the scientific-technological revolution, to master its achievements, and on this basis to enhance the rate of socialist economic development -- these are the main directions in which the adopted program points us. It envisages the attainment of high levels of development of science and technology and the implementation of profound transformations in productive forces on this foundation, as well as the guaranteeing of the further growth of the well-being of the people.

The implementation of the integrated program will foster even closer socialist economic integration, the expansion and enhancement of the effectiveness of international division of labor in the context of the community, and the improvement of specialization and joint operation in production. Also, we must not forget the need to provide for our technological invulnerability, our independence from short-term political fluctuations in the world. There is every justification to say that the implementation of the program will be of historic importance for CEMA member countries' development, and will make it possible to raise their national economies to a qualitatively new level.

The joint work on the program has once again convincingly shown that by manifesting political will and foresight, a creative and innovational approach, we are able to work out decisions quickly and successfully on the most complex of problems, duly taking into account both the national interests of each country and the common interests of the whole community.

There is no doubt that we will act in the very same constructive spirit during the course of its implementation. We are placing international cooperation within the CEMA framework in the development of science and technology and the widespread use of advanced achievements at the service of mankind, for the benefit of the cause of strengthening world peace and not the arms race. In other words, the course toward joint acceleration of scientific and technological progress expressed in the program serves the policy of peace, which is unswervingly implemented by the countries of socialism.

The technical cooperation of the socialist countries has never been directed against any people or state, and the adopted program pursues the humane aims of social and economic progress. Thus, it serves the international interests of all mankind.

The peaceful and creative plans of the CEMA member countries are inseparable from the foreign policy course aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war and at developing international relations; in the spirit of peaceful coexistence of states having differing social systems, as implemented by our parties and governments.

The Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva created more favorable preconditions for an improvement in the international situation and for the establishment of equal and mutually advantageous economic cooperation as the material basis for detente. It is important that these possibilities are implemented.

At yesterday's meeting between Comrade Gorbachev and the leaders of the delegations of the CEMA member-countries and secretaries of the central committees of fraternal parties, a well-argued concept of the development of the socialist economy at the contemporary stage was presented. Our common determination to employ all our efforts for the implementation of the comprehensive program for scientific and technological progress as a most important factor in the acceleration of social and economic development of the economies of the countries in the socialist community was confirmed.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government will do everything necessary to ensure that the obligations of the Soviet Union arising from our joint program will be implemented fully and on time. The unity and cohesion of the parties and countries in the socialist community and the internationalist solidarity of fraternal peoples are a firm guarantee that we will achieve the implementation of all that is planned.

Comrade Ryzhkov said in conclusion: May our friendship, made fast by joint labor for the good of socialism and for the good of all progressive mankind, develop further.

A speech was then made by Comrade Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the CSSR Government. On behalf of the participants of the 41st extraordinary CEMA session, he expressed satisfaction in connection with the successful work done in the joint cause of further developing science and technology in the countries of the socialist community. We managed, he said, with full identity of views, to draft and approve today a comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress for the CEMA member-countries up to the year 2000.

In this way we have confirmed that in the forthcoming period, science and technology will comprise the basis of our efforts directed at raising the economic potential of society in accordance with the decisions of the economic conference of the leaders of the CEMA member-countries held at summit level in June last year.

We understand that the main tasks still await us, that the signing of the comprehensive program is just a beginning, that tomorrow we will have to make joint decisions on how to move from the proclaimed responsible tasks to specific deeds. To be brief, the implementation of the program will lie at the basis of our work, both in our countries and within CEMA organs. It must be noted that we welcomed the Soviet initiative on preparing the comprehensive program and the purposeful efforts made at finalizing it at an accelerated pace.

We are very pleased that the Soviet organizations are to become the main guarantors of the implementation of the agreed aims, that the enormous economic and also scientific potential of the land of the Soviets will ensure success for our future achievements. All of us, in turn, intend to make an active contribution to this.

On behalf of the leadership of the delegations, the head of the CSSR Government have a high assessment of the Kremlin meeting with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. We fully agree, he said, with the concept of the complex nature of the period ahead, in which we will solve qualitatively new development tasks.

The programmatic approach of the CPSU and the prospects of socialism serve us not only as a source of inspiration, but also as real command of the times. I cannot fail to say that in Moscow we felt ourselves at home, that we were surrounded by irreproachable attention and concern from our Soviet comrades, Comrade Strougal said.

In conclusion, on behalf of the delegations, he wished the Soviet people and Soviet communists success and happiness in the New Year, in work on preparing and holding the 27th CPSU Congress, in putting into practice its decisions, and in fulfilling the assignments of the 12th 5-year plan.

The reception passed in a cordial, fraternal atmosphere.

CEMA Comprehensive Program

PM191121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 85 First Edition pp 1, 4

["Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Member Countries Through the Year 2000: Basic Provisions"]

[Text] The Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Member Countries Through the Year 2000 has been elaborated by incorporating the decisions of the CEMA economic summit conference (1984) and the 38th (extraordinary) CEMA session and adopted at the 41st (extraordinary) CEMA session.

Section I: Objectives, Tasks, Principles

1. The peoples of the CEMA countries, under the leadership of the communist and workers parties, thanks to selfless, creative labor and the mobilization by each country of its own resources, and as a result of the expansion and deepening of all-around mutual cooperation and socialist economic integration, have achieved great successes in building socialism and communism and in developing the economy, science, and technology. They have embarked on a new, higher stage in their development and cooperation in all spheres of public life.

The CEMA countries believe that the intensification of production on the basis of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress is a basic component in the resolution of the tasks facing them, tasks whose implementation is possible only during conditions of peace. They advocate that the achievements of the modern scientific and technical revolution be placed at the service of peace.

Proceeding on this basis, the CEMA countries have agreed to coordinate actions in the creation and utilization of fundamentally new types of machinery and technology [tekhnika i tekhonolgiya] through the concentration of their efforts and the organization of close, comprehensive cooperation within the CEMA framework in five priority avenues: (1) the use of electronics in the national economy; (2) comprehensive automation; (3) nuclear power; (4) new materials and technologies for their production and processing; and (5) bioengineering.

These avenues, which form the basis of present-day revolutionary developments in science, technology, and production are the basis for the elaboration and implementation by the CEMA countries of a coordinated scientific and technical policy in spheres of mutual interest in connection with economic development and cooperation, and of an integrated scientific and technical policy by the countries concerned.

In order to consolidate this accord and organize joint actions toward its implementation, the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Member Countries Through the Year 2000 (hereinafter called the program) has been elaborated on the basis of national programs.

2. In implementing the program, the CEMA countries set a truly revolutionary task to achieve the highest level of science, technology, and production in the most important avenues of scientific and technical progress. The resolution of this task will promote at least a twofold increase in the productivity of social labor in the CEMA countries in general by the year 2000 and a sharp decrease in the proportional expenditure of energy and raw materials per unit of national income. The result will be a substantial strengthening of socialism's positions in peaceful competition with capitalism.

While continuing to mobilize their own resources to the maximum extent, the CEMA countries will develop and utilize their industrial, scientific, and technical potential in an increasingly coordinated way on the basis of mutual cooperation. Social production relations in the CEMA countries, based on social ownership of the means of production, planned economic management in the interests of the working people, and the principles of friendship and mutual assistance, objectively offer full scope for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. The human factor -- the decisive factor in all changes -- will be galvanized considerably. The combination in practice of the advantages of socialism and the achievements of the modern scientific and technical revolution creates the conditions for the increasingly full manifestation of every person's capabilities, the flourishing of material and spiritual culture, and an improvement in the socialist way of life.

Under socialist conditions, unlike capitalism, the implementation of a wide transition to new generations of highly productive machinery and technology is not accompanied by the exploitation of man by man, the competitive struggle, unemployment, loss of professional skills, material privations for the working people's masses, and social and national inequality.

3. In organizing cooperation in the main avenues of the development of science, machinery, and technology, the CEMA countries seek above all to resolve the tasks of the acceleration of socioeconomic progress and the improvement of the level of prosperity and quality of life for their citizens, including a substantial improvement in working and living conditions, the further development of culture, education, and health care, and the fuller satisfaction of the population's needs.

4. The revolutionary development of science and technology in the socialist community countries will promote the acceleration of the process of gradual leveling out of their levels of economic development and the improvement of the effectiveness of scientific, technical, and economic assistance from the European CEMA countries to the SRV, Cuba, and Mongolia.

5. The present program ultimately meets the vital interests of all mankind, since its implementation will result in a widening of the spheres of multifaceted, mutually advantageous cooperation with socialist countries which are not members of CEMA, with developing countries, and with other states of the world. The CEMA countries consider it necessary to continue to consistently develop scientific and technical cooperation with all other socialist countries which are not CEMA members. They will continue to give scientific and technical assistance to developing countries with a view to boosting their national economies and strengthening their economic independence.

The CEMA countries are prepared on an equal and mutually acceptable basis to coordinate their actions in implementing the present program with other interested countries, and this includes coordination within the framework of the international scientific and technical cooperation programs they are adopting, which have a humane, peace-loving orientation and accord with the aims of the United Nations.

They are convinced that international scientific and technical cooperation must be endowed with a global character, and they reaffirm their readiness to make a weighty contribution to the elaboration and implementation of an integrated global program in this sphere.

6. While implementing the program and thereby strengthening their own scientific and technical potential, economic security, and technical and economic independence, the CEMA countries intend actively to participate in the worldwide division of labor and scientific and technical cooperation. They resolutely reject the policy of bans and discrimination in the sphere of machinery and technology which is pursued by imperialist circles in the United States and certain other capitalist countries. This policy is detrimental to international economic relations in general and contrary to the nature of scientific and technical progress, which has assumed a global scale.

The CEMA countries firmly advocate the normalization of international ties in the sphere of the economy, science, and technology, the elimination of all artificial obstacles and restrictions, confidence-building measures in international economic relations, the elimination of all forms and varieties of economic aggression, including those in the sphere of technology, the restructuring of the entire system of international economic, scientific, and technical relations on a just and democratic basis, and the establishment of a new international economic order, and the elimination of underdevelopment as an acute global problem.

7. The program pursues humane, peace-loving goals and is not directed against the interests of any people or any state.

Modern achievements in science, machinery and technology need social control and monitoring more than ever before. The CEMA countries draw attention to the fact that particularly grave and unpredictable consequences for all mankind and for every person are inherent in the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, the militarization of space, and attempts to use the latest discoveries of physics, chemistry, and biology for military purposes, which could lead to the destruction of civilization and of life on earth.

The CEMA countries therefore resolutely advocate the prevention of an arms race in space, the ending of the arms race on earth, disarmament, and the broadest international cooperation with a view to the exclusively peaceful use of revolutionary developments in science, machinery, and technology.

The CEMA countries consider it necessary that the achievements of the modern scientific and technical revolution be used more rapidly and fully for the benefit of all the peoples and that they help eradicate such phenomena as hunger, disease, poverty, and illiteracy, which still exist in the modern world.

8. The program will be implemented on the basis of the principles enshrined in the CEMA Charter, the Comprehensive Program for the Further Deepening and Improvement of Cooperation and the Development of Socialist Economic Integration, and the documents of the CEMA economic summit conference, and also in line with the provisions of the UN Charter and the CSCE Final Act.

9. The program, when developed into a system of interconnected agreements and contracts [dogovory], will form the basis of scientific and technical cooperation within the CEMA framework, will be one of the leading organizational principles for the further deepening and improvement of cooperation and the development of socialist economic integration, and will promote the broad development of specialization and cooperation in the sphere of science, technology, and production and the acceleration of the growth of foreign trade.

10. The CEMA countries will take into account in their relevant documents and incorporate in their socioeconomic development, plans the commitments they have taken on regarding the fulfillment of the program. In implementing the program they will proceed on the basis of national interests and the common interests of the world socialist system and of the tasks of preserving peace and ensuring the people's security.

Section II: Front Lines of Scientific and Technical Progress

The program, which is comprehensive in nature, defines specific ways of concentrating the forces and resources of the CEMA countries in the main sectors whose accelerated development is the determining factor in the intensification of the entire economy, and attainment of the highest possible level along the entire front of scientific and technical progress, and the entry into the new technological era of the 21st century.

The acceleration of the scientific and tecynical progress of the CEMA countries will be based above all on the rapid development on five priority avenues of the modern scientific and technical revolution. Within this framework, in turn, the front lines of scientific and technical progress are singled out, toward whose attainment the program is mainly oriented.

The front lines are mapped out on the basis of the generalization both of our own experience and of world experience, and also of the results of joint scientific and technical forecasting. In view of the rapid and often unexpected nature of the development of modern science, machinery, and technology, the parameters now being outlined may be enlarged in the course of the program's fulfillment.

The attainment of the planned heights of scientific and technical progress will be ensured first and foremost through the CEMA countries' own coordinated efforts. They have and can create all the necessary prerequisites for this, making use of the outstanding achievements of fundamental science in the context of its generally high level of development, the finished models of many types of modern machinery and technology, and the great experience both in the creation of unique devices and in the mass production of science-intensive types of output on the basis of the integrated technical policy. In a short space of time the CEMA countries have jointly created and developed the production of modern computer technology, including an integrated system of computers and their components base and an entire range of equipment for nuclear power stations and space technology for the joint exploitation of space for peaceful purposes. The CEMA countries are now capable of resolving tasks, however complex, in all the priority avenues of scientific and technical progress.

In order to ensure that the theoretical groundwork is done in these avenues, measures will be adopted to further develop and deepen cooperation in the sphere of fundamental research.

1. The Use of Electronics in the National Economy

The main aim of the fraternal countries' cooperation in this area is the wide provision of all spheres of production and social life with the most advanced computer facilities -- the basis for substantially increasing labor productivity, saving resources, materials, and energy, accelerating scientific and technical progress in the national economy, drastically cutting the time taken on scientific research, and the qualitative restructuring of the nonproduction sphere.

To achieve these goals the tasks set are to create as a priority:

New-generation supercomputers with a speed of over 10 billion operations per second utilizing the principles of artificial intelligence and improved man-machine interface facilities for application in resolving particularly complex scientific tasks, in economic management, and in creating data bases.

Mass-produced computers and personal computers with highly developed software for extensive introduction into sectors of the national economy and scientific research and design organizations, the computerization of the education sphere, and use in everyday life;

An integrated digital information communications system ensuring a sharp increase in the carrying capacity and reliability of the communications system and the standardization of the technical facilities used;

High-speed fiber-optic communications facilities for use in the CEMA countries' national communications systems;

New-generation satellite communications and television broadcasting systems ensuring the long-range transmission of communications and television programs and also high-quality digital television and stereophonic radio broadcasting and digital video and sound recording facilities;

A wide range of various instruments, sensors [datchiki], and monitoring and measuring facilities based on advanced achievements of microelectronics for the nondestructive testing of machine parts and construction structures, measuring the composition and structure of substances and materials, and automating environmental control and accelerating scientific research, making it possible to improve the production efficiency, reliability, and quality of output; and

A single standardized system of electronic equipment, above all new-generation exceptionally large-capacity, ultrafast, very reliable, miniaturized integrated circuits based on the use of new materials and new physical principles and also specialized manufacturing equipment for their production.

The program's implementation envisages a considerable rise in the average annual growth rate in national income and labor productivity in all spheres of activity, including industry, construction, agriculture, transport, health, education, trade, and the services sphere, and a reduction by one-third to one-half in the materials- and energy-intensiveness of output. The development of communications technology in conjunction with computer facilities will ensure a saving of capital investments in production, a reduction of production costs, and the streamlining of the management apparatus personnel.

In the scientific, planning, and design sphere the use of data processing systems will make possible a reduction by a factor of 2-3 in the time taken on developing and implementing scientific programs and engineering and technical plans while at the same time improving quality and considerably reducing implementation costs.

The effectiveness of the cadre education, training, and retraining processes and of the population's medical, municipal, and consumer services will be increased. Electronic technology will find broad application in production and everyday life, will release a considerable section of the population from manual and non-creative work, and will improve the social conditions of the CEMA countries' working people.

2. Comprehensive Automation

The main aim of the CEMA countries' cooperation in this area is the extensive and comprehensive automation of sectors of the national economy, including the creation and introduction of flexible automated production units, rotary flowliness, industrial robots, automated equipment with built-in control systems, precision equipment, high-accuracy measurement equipment, automated facilities for monitoring manufacturing processes and production equipment, particularly precision equipment, ensuring that they are of the appropriate level of reliability, and also the extensive use of integrated systems.

To achieve these goals the tasks set are to create as a priority:

Rapidly reorganizable and flexible production systems of various types as well as fully automated shops and plants;

Systems for the automated planning and technological preparation of production and the automation and acceleration of research and experiments, automated systems for the control of production and manufacturing processes, and integrated control systems;

Industrial robots and manipulators for sectors of the national economy, including robots and manipulators possessing artificial vision, the ability to understand spoken commands, programmability, and the ability to adapt rapidly to changing work conditions;

Automated processes for the production of ultraprecise equipment and instruments;

Standardized subassemblies: mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic, electrotechnical, electronic, and other components; a number of improved control and diagnostic devices for automated machinery and production equipment; active control facilities; high-durability instruments and equipment; and quality control systems;

Standardized series of technical facilities for the automation of lifting and transportation, loading and unloading, and transport and storage operations, waste-product utilization facilities, and various types of monitors for industrial robots and flexible production modules.

By implementing the program it is planned to reduce equipment design and manufacturing costs by approximately 1.5 times, ensure the extensive interchangability of units and modules made in the CEMA countries, and halve the labor-intensiveness of manufacture; in the sphere of lifting and transport, loading and unloading, and storage operations it is planned to increase labor productivity at least fourfold.

The development and wide use of automated planning systems and systems for the control of manufacturing processes and production will make it possible to improve the quality of planning, accounting, and production control and organization and reduce the technological preparation times for production by one-third to one-half.

The creation of flexible automated production systems and their extensive introduction in the CEMA countries; national economies will considerably increase production efficiency, make it possible to reduce the time and cost of assimilating new types of items by one-third to one-half, increase labor productivity by 100-400 percent and the equipment shift index by around 180 percent, reduce the number of service personnel, and provide conditions for creative and attractive work.

The implementation of these and a number of other tasks of the "comprehensive automation" priority avenue will profoundly influence all spheres of society's life and activity, will produce a substantial increase in labor productivity in the national economy's base sectors, above all machine building, and in the reliability, quality, and competitiveness of output, and an increase in capital yield, will drastically reduce manual and low-skilled labor, and will substantially raise the overall technological level and efficiency of production.

3. The Accelerated Development of the Nuclear Power Industry

The main aim of the fraternal countries' cooperation in this sphere is the profound, qualitative restructuring of the CEMA countries' power industries, the enhancement of the efficiency and reliability of electricity supplies, the reduction of the utilization of fossil fuels, the improvement of heating provision for cities, the conservation of the environment, and the rational utilization of energy.

In order to achieve this goal, the tasks set are to ensure by joint efforts:

The improvement and further construction of nuclear power stations with type VVER-440 and VVER-1000 water-cooled reactors with improved technical and economic efficiency, a high degree of standardization and uniformity of equipment, and qualitatively new, highly reliable systems of management, control, and automation of technological processes;

The improvement of the utilization of natural uranium and the creation of new, efficient methods and means of processing, transportation, and burial of radioactive waste, as well as the safe destruction of nuclear power installations which have outlived the normative life;

The creation of nuclear heat and power stations for civil and industrial heat and electricity supplies, with long-distance transportation of heat;

The development of equipment for fast-breeder reactors which reproduce nuclear fuel in the process of operation, as well as multipurpose high-temperature nuclear power engineering installations; the implementation of research aimed at creating the scientific foundations for a new source of power -- controlled thermonuclear fusion.

The program's implementation will resolve to a considerable degree the problem of increasing the energy potential of the CEMA countries, will reduce capital investments in fuel recovery sectors of industry, will release for other purposes considerable quantities of fossil fuels which are in short supply, will widen the resource base of the nuclear power industry, will create a basis for the organization of new, large-capacity production facilities, will improve the economy, reliability, and safety of AES's, and will prepare important prerequisites for the creation of a virtually inexhaustible source of energy on the basis of a controlled thermonuclear reaction.

4. New Materials and Technologies for Their Production and Processing

The basic objective of CEMA countries' cooperation in this sphere is to introduce widely in the national economy, and primarily in industry, fundamentally new types of materials possessing -- in comparison with traditional materials -- such valuable properties as resistance to corrosion, radiation, and heat, wear durability, and others, and also to create industrial technologies for their production and processing, and to accelerate on this basis the development of leading sectors in machine building and the national economy and to ensure the competitiveness of CEMA countries' products on the world markets.

It is deemed necessary that, in the course of the efficient utilization of primary and secondary raw material resources, basic efforts in this sphere be channeled toward the development and assimilation of new and improve technologies for the production of articles involving the lowest consumption of energy and raw and other materials, and also of specialized technological equipment to ensure the solution of the following tasks of primary importance:

Creation of the industrial production of a wide range of new, high-strength, corrosion- and heat-resistant compound and ceramic materials, and their wide use in electrical engineering, electronics, metallurgy, chemical industry, and medicine;

Creation of a ceramic internal combustion engine for motor vehicles and a ceramic gas turbine;

Creation and introduction of new plastics for application in many fields, capable of replacing natural materials which are in extremely short supply and ferrous and nonferrous metals and alloys, and of substantially improving the operational properties, quality, and durability of machines and equipment;

Creation of new wear-resistant and other materials on the basis of ferrous and nonferrous metals and high-melting compounds, using powder metallurgy methods;

Elaboration and creation of amorphous and microcrystalline materials possessing a unique combination of mechanical, electrotechnical, anticorrosion, and other properties;

Creation of new semiconductor materials for the microelectronics industry, and of very pure metals and metal compounds possessing particular physical properties;

Improvement of continuous casting technology and elaboration of technology for the nonfurnace processing of steel for the purpose of producing particularly high quality metal with improved properties, and improvement of foundry production technology;

Creation of a series of industrial lasers and their application for cutting, welding, dimensional and thermal processing, and pattern-cutting operations;

Application of plasma, vacuum, and detonation technology to apply reinforcing, wear-resistant, and anticorrosion coatings; and

Elaboration of technologies using high pressure, vacuum, impulse effect, and explosion energy for the synthesis of new super-hard materials, for the gas extrusion and hydroextrusion of articles and profile molds [fasonnyy profil], and for the shaping and calibration of large and complex articles.

It is envisaged, in the course of the program's implementation, to fundamentally enhance the technical and technological standards of production in machine building, metallurgy, radio electronics, electrical engineering, chemical industry, and other decisive sectors of the national economy; to substantially boost the reliability and durability of machines and equipment; to reduce their materials-, energy-, and labor-intensiveness and costs, to ensure the substitution and rational utilization for other needs of such valuable materials as platinum, cobalt, nickel, chromium, molybdenum, tungsten, niobium, and others; to obtain considerable savings of ferrous and nonferrous metals and of energy, labor, and other types of resources, and to lay the most important foundations for the development of new generations of equipment.

5. Accelerated Development of Bioengineering

The fundamental objective of CEMA countries' cooperation in this sphere is to prevent and treat effectively serious illnesses among the population; to sharply increase food resources; to ensure improved supplies of raw material resources for the national economy; to assimilate new renewable energy sources; to further develop waste-free production processes; and to reduce the harmful effect on the environment.

The attainment of this objective must be ensured by means of accelerated introduction of advanced results obtained in the bioengineering sphere through the fraternal countries' cooperation, in health care, in agro-industrial complex sectors, and in industry, through the further development of fundamental research in the entire complex of biological sciences and other spheres of natural science linked directly with studying the physical and chemical foundations of the phenomena of life, and also by means of the creation and organization of the production of the necessary technological equipment.

The tasks of paramount importance include the creation and broad national economic assimilation of:

new biologically active agents and medicinal compounds for medicine (interferon, insulin, human growth hormones, monoclonal antibodies, and others), making it possible to introduce in health care the early diagnosis and treatment of serious illnesses, including cardiovascular, malignant, hereditary, infectious, and viral diseases;

microbiological agents to protect plants against diseases and pests, and bacterial fertilizers and plant growth regulators; new highly productive varieties and hybrids of agricultural crop plants, resistant to adverse environmental factors and produced by genetic and cell engineering methods;

valuable feed additives and biologically active agents (feed protein, aminoacids, enzymes, vitamins, veterinary compounds, and others) to boost stockraising productivity; new bioengineering methods for the effective prevention, diagnosis and treatment of basic diseases among agricultural livestock;

new bioengineering technologies to produce economically valuable products for use in the food, chemical, microbiological, and other industrial sectors; and

bioengineering technologies for the comprehensive and efficient processing of agricultural, industrial, and urban waste and for the utilization of waste water and gas emissions to produce biological gas and high quality fertilizers.

The program's implementation will make it possible to make increasingly efficient use of renewable biological resources in the national economy, to enhance the population's prosperity and improve its health, to ensure the fuller supply of food and medicines to the population, and also -- by way of applying energy-saving and waste-free technologies -- to improve the condition of the environment and to raise health care and the medical, agricultural, and veterinary sciences to a qualitatively new level.

Section III: Ways of Implementation

1. The CEMA countries consider the joint and consistent implementation of the program to be an important economic and political task.

They proceed from the need to implement socioeconomic planning on the basis of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, which requires further improvement of the coordination of national economic plans and other forms of cooperation in the sphere of planning activity and the ensuring of close production, scientific, and technical interaction.

2. The CEMA countries have decided to translate immediately the program's priority avenues into the language of specific agreements and contract [dogovor] comprehensively embracing all stages of the "science-technology-production-market" process, and, with this purpose in mind, to render existing agreements more specific whenever necessary. Commitments given by the sides will be taken into account during the coordination of CEMA countries' national economic plans and also in each country's plans for economic and social development.

The process of the elaboration and clarification of cooperation agreements, including specialization and production sharing agreements, will take into account the priority programs and also the efficient utilization of CEMA countries' existing production capacities and scientific and technical potential. The countries have agreed to embark on broad mutual exchange of information on the results of scientific research work and existing technologies for the purpose of their speediest application by all interested CEMA countries.

3. The CEMA countries have agreed that the commitments they have given regarding the program's implementation during the next 5-year plan will be incorporated in their plans for 1986-1990. Clarifications and additions will be periodically made to the program in the future on the basis of proposals by the countries, with due consideration for socioeconomic, scientific, and technical results that have been obtained, the latest achievements in world science, technology, and production, and the current tasks of CEMA countries' cooperation. The development and updating of the program will be implemented with a view to taking promptly into account the relevant cooperation measures agreed upon in the process of national economic plan coordination and the drawing up of the countries' 5-year state plans.

4. The CEMA countries will devote particular attention to ensuring the material and financial resources necessary for the cooperation measures envisaged by the program.

During the program's implementation the CEMA countries will actively utilize the advantages of mutual cooperation and socialist economic integration through the further development and deepening of specialization and production sharing in the spheres of science, technology, and production, the fuller and more efficient use of individual countries' existing scientific and technical achievements, and the provision of the requisite conditions for the broad development of direct ties between organizations and enterprises on a contractual basis.

5. Priority problems will be elaborated on the organizational principle of chief coordinating organizations responsible for high technical standards and quality, the on-schedule fulfillment of targets, and also the preparation of draft agreements, contracts [dogovor], and other cooperation proposals for examination by the participating sides according to established procedures.

The CEMA countries will develop direct relations between the countries' enterprises, associations, and scientific and technical organizations on the basis of provisions contained in specific bilateral and multilateral agreements and contracts [dogovor], which is an efficient way to develop cooperation for the program's implementation.

For the purpose of resolving jointly the most important problems, the interested countries will, whenever necessary, set up joint scientific, technical, and production associations, international engineering and technical centers for the creation and production of new machinery, technologies, and materials, centers for the instruction, training, and qualification improvement of cadres, and other joint enterprises and international scientific and technical collectives and laboratories.

6. The financing of agreed cooperation measures for the program's implementation will be effected by means of using national funds, credit facilities from the International Investment Bank and the International Bank for Economic Cooperation, and joint funds set up by interested countries to finance individual important measures to be determined by agreements and contracts [dogovory].

7. The CEMA countries not participating in the work envisaged by the program will be entitled to obtain scientific and technical results on terms agreed with the elaborating countries.

8. It is deemed necessary to step up attention to the provision of cadres for the program. For this purpose, the interested countries will elaborate and implement coordinated measures for the further development of cooperation in the training and retraining of cadres.

9. The CEMA countries will embark on joint work to ensure normative, technical, and methodological backup for the program's priority avenues, including the elaboration of the necessary CEMA standards, rules, methods, and technical measurements up to the highest world standards.

10. Every CEMA country is entitled at any time to express interest in participating in individual cooperation measures envisaged in the program on terms to be coordinated with the participating countries.

11. CEMA will regularly review the fundamental questions of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation concerning the program's implementation, and will determine the main avenues for its further development.

Done in Moscow on 18 December 1985. Heads of CEMA countries' delegations:

Bulgarian People's Republic -- G. Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers;

Hungarian People's Republic -- G. Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers;

SRV -- To Huu, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers;

GDR -- W. Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers;

Republic of Cuba -- C.R. Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers;

Mongolian People's Republic -- D. Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers;

Polish People's Republic -- Z. Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers;

Socialist Republic of Romania -- Prime Minister C. Dascalescu;

USSR -- N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers;

CSSR -- Premier L. Strougal.

Press Conference Reported

LD182045 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] The 41st extraordinary CEMA session held at the level of heads of government of the CEMA countries ended in Moscow today. Guided by the decisions of the economic summit of the CEMA countries held in Moscow in June 1984, the session discussed the main guidelines for the further development of the CEMA countries' cooperation in the priority spheres of science and technology, and unanimously approved an integrated program for scientific and technical progress up to the year 2000.

As we already reported, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met in the Kremlin yesterday the heads of the government delegations and secretaries of the central committees of the fraternal parties who took part in the proceedings of the 41st extraordinary CEMA session.

A press conference on the results of the CEMA session was held in Moscow today. Taking part were: Academician Marchuk, chairman for scientific and technical cooperation, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; Sychev, secretary of the CEMA; (Levik), deputy secretary of CEMA; Academician Velikhov; and Dyumayev, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

[Begin Marchuk recording] The 41st extraordinary CEMA session, at which the heads of government of the CEMA countries signed and adopted an integrated program for the CEMA countries' scientific and technical progress up to the year 2000, has just ended. This was a very major event. Preparations for it were made for a lengthy period of time, and it effectively embodied all the best things that were attained by the CEMA countries in their integration and cooperation in the sphere of science and technology in recent years.

The integrated program of scientific and technical progress is in effect a continuation of the large-scale integration that has taken place in recent years, and which already has been marked by a whole series of major joint scientific and technical projects which have raised substantially the potential of the CEMA countries. I would first of all note here the large-scale program of the CEMA countries for the development of nuclear power, which has resulted in a wide-ranging package of scientific and technical development work and in the construction of a large number of very important power installations, as well as cooperation in the manufacture of equipment. I could also note in this context the very important step taken through the efforts of the CEMA countries in the development of computer technology.

Together, through efforts centered on cooperation, in 10-15 years we have made a major step in introducing electronics in our countries. The same could be said of other fields, which, by and large, have already been enshrined in general agreements, in multilateral agreements dealing with the framework for cooperation, and underpinned by various other forms of cooperation which have substantially justified themselves.

I should also like to note something else. To date, the CEMA countries have gathered quite substantial experience in bilateral cooperation. This experience was the basis for integrated efforts by all the CEMA countries to bring bilateral agreements into the orbit -- or rather to include them in the sphere -- of scientific and technical cocooperation on the basis of a common interest in the development of science, technology and processes, regarding them as elements of multilateral scientific and technical cooperation. In a word, today, to date, we possess considerable experience and substantial results, which have enabled us to formulate this problem on a broader and larger scale.

And you know that last year at the economic conference in Moscow the heads of our parties and governments agreed that we should draft an all-round program of scientific and technical progress up to the year 2000. This decision was effectively made the foundation of our work, that of the Soviet Union and all CEMA countries, who asked the Soviet Union to prepare a draft all-round program. The Soviet Union took this task upon itself, and, in close contact with the CEMA countries, organized international collectives in various fields of science, technology and processes. These collectives were led by leading scientists and specialists, and in quite a short space of time the formulation took place of the basic problems of the all-round program, which, strictly speaking, were confirmed at the 41st extraordinary CEMA session.

In order to raise the general scientific-technical potential of the CEMA countries, it was necessary to select the most basic directions of science, technology, and processes, and at the economic conference five directions were selected as the most basic ones. The first is the problem of the introduction of electronics, the second is nuclear power-engineering, third, the problem of automation, fourth, new technologies and new materials, and, as a separate section, the new direction at the forefront, biotechnology.

If one considers the structure of the development of the directions of scientific-technical progress, one may observe that these five central, top-priority directions are integral links in the entire fast work of collectives of learned specialists throughout the world, including the CEMA countries, to develop all the other directions. Be it machine-building, chemistry, or the agro-industrial complex, everywhere individual elements linked with these five directions were the principal ingredient, the main element of all the other directions.

I would also like to note here that these five directions were considered by us not only from the viewpoint of their importance for science and technology and for the elaboration of technological processes. They were also important in that via them we should in the end reach the point of obtaining an economic result in the national economy, and increase the pace of development of our economy. Therefore, as at the economic conference, the main aim of our programs was linked with the adaptation, by means of the top-priority directions of science, technology and processes, of our economies to an intensive path of development.

For this reason, at the session which has taken place, the speeches by the heads of delegations, of Comrade Ryzhkov, the head of our government, and those of the heads of government of the other countries, contained constant reference to a basic line: We must now so construct the organization of the implementation of the all-round program that it will be able to draw together basically disparate elements in a unified chain.

These elements are science, technology, manufacture, and marketing. This is new. For this reason, when we detail and formulate our programs we shall without fail pay attention above all to see that those contracts and the contractual basis on which all the CEMA countries agreed for the implementation of the all-round program go through the entire chain of this organizational cycle, which will link in a unified chain all these creative components.

I would also like to mention that in this context, if, of course, one analyzes all the programs which have been adopted, one item stands out as a particularly intellectual type of goods [as heard] or of commercial output which will be marketed on the basis of the programs: that is, new technology.

It is precisely through the latest technologies that the fundamental discoveries of academic institutes, higher education establishments and technology centers are given substance -- those that in fact take in the fundamental ideas of science and work out or create technologies on their basis. These technologies then go on to industrial institutes where they are converted into technologies which enterprises and industries can also take in on an industrial scale, and thus the latest machines are produced which, in the national economy, yield an economic effect for society. As you can see, this process is a lengthy one. But now I want to say: Why is it that this system of an integrated program for scientific-technical progress has arisen at all?

It's very simple: let us try and see where is it that returns occur and where we save on society's resources if we cooperate in pooling our capabilities. I can tell you the following: if every country does one and the same thing, from fundamental developments and through experimental, scientific-research work, through experimental production, experimental-design and experimental developments, and arrive at the same result, then a fairly large amount of resources will be spent; then there will be some sort of large-scale output of this product which will repay this expenditure.

Now, if we, having agreed to do so, make investments in one place, such investments will have the same cost. But if the volume of production is 10 times greater, then these investments which are made by, let's say, one country, or by countries in cooperation, are distributed over the output so that their volume is 10 times smaller, the cost of the product drops significantly and, naturally, we obtain a large economic effect.

Cooperation, of course, harbors the additional possibility of increasing production efficiency. Thus any cooperation based on the joint use of those efforts which are connected with expenditure and the ensuing large-scale compensation for these resources is extremely important. Those, strictly speaking, are the basic principles which were put into our document which was signed today by the heads of the CEMA countries. [end recording]

The participants in the press conference went on to answer questions from Soviet and foreign journalists.

U.S. USES 'FINANCIAL BLACKMAIL' AGAINST UN

LD190605 Moscow TASS in English 0557 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] New York, December 19 TASS -- U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez De Cuellar has condemned the United States' threats to slash the financial contributions it owes to the U.N. budget from next year. Speaking at the final full-scale meeting of the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly, he had to call the attention of the entire international community to the fact that such a move would be a violation of the United Nations Charter and deserved especially strong condemnation as it pursued the aims of exerting political influence on the strength and potential of that organization.

The United States has been systematically using the leverage of financial blackmail in a bid to influence U.N. decisions which are not to its liking. Whenever the United Nations takes such a decision, Washington's reaction is extremely painful. At this session, too, according to preliminary estimates, Washington's opinion on the more important problems of the times differed from the position of the international community, the U.N. decisions and resolutions in four out of every five cases. By threatening to cut back its financial aid to sovereign developing states which now make up a majority in the United Nations, toughen the terms of their repayment of debts to U.S.-controlled banks and not to honor its financial commitments to the United Nations, Washington tries to blackmail the international community.

PEACE YEAR PREPARATORY MEETING CONCLUDES

LD171653 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Copenhagen, December 16 TASS -- "PRAVDA" and TASS special correspondents, Yuriy Zhukov and Valeriy Loskutov, report:

An international meeting for the preparation and holding of a world congress dedicated to the International Year of Peace came to a close here today. The meeting was attended by 194 public and political figures who represent more than 120 national organizations and peace movements from 58 countries and 18 international organizations. As a result of the debate, in which more than a hundred speakers from anti-war movements and organizations, trade unions and political parties of various orientation took part, it was decided to hold the congress in Copenhagen on October 15-19, 1986.

The participants in the meeting endorsed the text of an invitation. It was decided to set up an organizing committee which will tackle preparations for the congress. It was agreed that the Danish national preparatory committee, which has been set up on a wide political basis, will assume the bulk of practical work. Matters of preparation for the congress on national level, an agenda and a procedure, as well as technical problems connected with the raising of funds necessary for the holding of the congress were thoroughly discussed yesterday and today. At plenary sessions it was particularly emphasised that the preparation and holding of the conference will be of open character, and confidence was expressed that that will contribute to increasing the number of those who will participate in the congress.

The participants in the meeting are returning to their countries with a feeling of satisfaction with the large amount of constructive work done by them. They have expressed confidence that the forthcoming congress of peace forces will become an important contribution to the observance of the International Year of Peace -- a year of active struggle against the war threat, for the prevention of militarisation of outer space, and for an end to the nuclear arms race.

TASS VIEWS SHULTZ REMARKS ON TERRORISM DURING SFRY VISIT

Table Pounding Incident Noted

LD181417 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, December 18 TASS - U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, now on a visit here, was received by Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the collective Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and Milka Polaninc, president of the Federal Executive Council, G. Shultz held talks with Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

The meeting and talks focused on bilateral relations and some aspects of international politics, according to TANJUG news agency. Centre stage in discussing international problems was given to the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva. The U.S. Secretary of State positively assessed the results of the summit, stressing that an open talk was under way in Geneva, Raif Dizdarevic, setting out Yugoslavia's evaluation of the Geneva summit, said that his country was now awaiting concrete results in those areas where wide agreement can be reached or where there are points of contact. He drew attention to the great role which the Non-aligned Movement has to play in the cause of achieving relaxation of tensions.

TANJUG points out that Raif Dizdarevic and George Shultz exchanged views on international terrorism. The Yugoslav side said that one must clearly distinguish between terrorism and the liberation struggle, the struggle against aggression, occupation and colonialism. The Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs said that when speaking about terrorism and the struggle against terrorism, one must view the causes that lead to it. It is only by the elimination of causes that terrorism can be effectively fought, he said. In this connection, Raif Dizdarevic stressed that "the Palestine Liberation Organisation is a liberation organisation, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people". He said "the PLO did not advocate terrorism and the acts of individual Palestinians should not be confused with the PLO".

New York December 18 TASS -- THE "NEW YORK TIMES" reports about the incident at a press conference in Belgrade when George Shultz was pounding the table with his fist after Raid Dizdarevic said that "although Yugoslavia condemned terrorism, one must also view the causes that lead to it".

U.S. Support for Terrorism

LD182012 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] New York December 18 TASS -- An unexpected episode took place during a press conference by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Belgrade. According to the "NEW YORK TIMES", Shultz "pounded a table in anger" after the Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs said that "although Yugoslavia condemns terrorism, one must also view the causes that lead to it". Why is it that that phrase infuriated the head of the foreign policy department of the USA? Isn't it due to the fact that the policy of the United States itself should be justifiably assessed as one of the main causes of the spread of terrorism for the struggle against which Washington demagogically calls?

For it is no secret that none other than the U.S. authorities readily offer the U.S. territory as a safe haven for inveterate cutthroats guilty of staging bloody terroristic actions.

Thus, to this day, despite numerous demands of the international public, the United States refuses to extradite bandits, father and son Brazinskas and hides them from just retribution. Using arms, they hijacked a Soviet civilian airliner in 1970 and brought it to Turkey. They killed an air hostess and wounded other members of the crew. After staging that act of piracy, the father and son Brazinskas found their way into the United States and were given all sorts of patronage there.

This brazen protection of terrorists which contradicts elementary norms of international law evoked, as is known, broad protests in the world, and Washington was even compelled to state in 1981 that the father and son Brazinskas are staying in the USA "illegally." But no steps toward their deportation have ever been taken. What is more, the U.S. authorities are concealing the whereabouts of those terrorists.

The case of Brazinskas is much sooner a rule than an exception for the United States of today. It is no secret that armed and well paid terroristic gangs found asylum in the U.S. territory and are operating and perpetrating their bloody deeds. They get away with impunity, since the "political views" of those professional killers and the trend of their activity clearly suit Washington.

As is known, it is with the knowledge of the CIA that terrorists from the subversive group "Condor" that got entrenched in Miami, Florida, blew up a Cuban airliner in 1976, killing more than 70 innocent people on board the plane. Cutthroats from the anti-Cuban extremist grouping "Omega-7" who are closely linked with the U.S. secret services continue their piratic activity. They are responsible for dozens of bomb explosions and terroristic actions against the diplomatic missions of Cuba, USSR, Nicaragua, Mexico, Venezuela and a number of other countries. One of the ringleaders of the gang, a certain Eduardo Arozena committed a villainous murder of attache of Cuba's permanent representation at the United Nations Felix Garcia Rodriguez in 1980.

During the trial of that case Arozena admitted to having cooperated closely with the CIA and the FBI and also revealed the plan of the U.S. special services and Cuban counterrevolutionaries to attempt to assassinate Fidel Castro during his visit to New York in the Autumn of 1979. Despite those horrible revelations, the trial was nothing more than a farce. An extremely lenient sentence was passed on Arozena while the masterminds of numerous crimes staged by terrorists from "Omega-7" have been protected.

The subversive activity of another terroristic grouping that operates from the USA, "Alpha-66", is fully in keeping with Washington's course of staging hostile actions against Cuba, at the escalation of the undeclared war against Nicaragua and armed interference in Central America. The newspaper MIAMI HERALD admitted that members of the terroristic grouping are responsible for dozens of assassinations, armed provocations on the territory of Cuba and of the United States where Cuban citizens and Americans delcaring for the normalisation of relations with Cuba become targets of terror. According to the U.S. press, professional killers from "Alpha-66" jointly with instructors from the CIA have of late been intensively training terroristic units of "Contras" whom Washington intends to use in a bid to overthrow the Sandinist Government of Nicaragua.

Many former Somoza men are now trained at militarised camps on the U.S. territory. One of such centres for the training of "Contras," Yumuri, is situated in the south of California, the newspaper SAN DIEGO UNION reports. The flag of "Alpha-66" is flying over the camp.

...Many more such examples could be given. They make it clear why such figures as the U.S. secretary of state do not like it when the causes of terrorism are being laid bare.

TOLKUNOV SPEAKS ON ARMS ISSUES AT BONN CONFERENCE

PM171100 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Strengthen Mutual Understanding and Trust"]

[Text] Bonn, 13 December -- A 2-day conference of representatives of the USSR and FRG public devoted to the prospects and problems of relations between East and West has begun work here. E. Bahr, chairman of the FRG Bundestag Subcommission for Disarmament and Arms Control; K. Voigt, chairman of the SPD working group in the Bundestag for foreign policy issues; H. Ehmke, deputy chairman of the SPD faction in the Bundestag; and other prominent political and public figures in the country are participating in the conference, which has been organized by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, which is close to the SPD, and also by the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

A delegation of the Soviet public headed by L. N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, is participating in the work of the conference.

The participants in the conference highly praised the Soviet-U.S. Geneva summit meeting as a major political event in international life. The conference pointed out that the results of the talks between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan could have a positive influence on changing the political and psychological climate in contemporary international relations throughout the world, including in Europe, and on improving these relations and could also reduce the threat of a nuclear war breaking out.

"FRG Social Democrats," E. Bahr said in his speech, "support as corresponding to their position a fundamentally important result of the meeting, the accord reached in the joint statement that nuclear war must never be unleashed. They welcome the importance, stressed by the USSR and U.S. leaders, of preventing any war between the two countries and their commitment not to aspire to gain military superiority."

Speaking at the conference, the head of the Soviet public delegation noted that "the long-term significance of the Geneva meeting must be manifested primarily in concrete practical actions and depends on the willingness of the United States to act on the basis of the joint statement adopted in Geneva." "Reaching concrete accords in Geneva on real disarmament and, first and foremost, on the central problem of nuclear and space weapons," he said, "was prevented by the reluctance of the U.S. leadership to give up the 'star wars' program." The Soviet public is firmly convinced that realization of this program, envisaging the creation [sozdaniye] of space-based strike weapons which could be used against missiles, satellites, and targets on earth, will lead to further acceleration of the arms race.

FRANCE'S MERMAZ HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

LD171227 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 17 TASS -- France, just like the Soviet Union, is aware of the danger which militarization of outer space poses to universal peace, stated Louis Mermaz, president of the National Assembly of France. Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other Soviet leaders hold that the problem of non-militarization of outer space remains the main problem of detente, he pointed out at a press conference in the French Embassy in Moscow.

France, Louis Mermaz stated, opposes militarization of outer space and regards the "star wars" project as a dangerous one and will not participate in research under the SDI programme. France conducts work in this field within the framework of its own "Eureka" programme.

Louis Mermaz assessed as positive the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, called for a continuation of the Stockholm Conference on Security- and Confidence-Building Measures and on Disarmament in Europe, and described as positive the USSR's proposal on a 50 percent reduction in the USSR's and the USA's nuclear weapons capable of reaching each other's territories. France is in favour of reducing not only nuclear arms but conventional types of arms as well, he pointed out. We are looking forward to next year's upcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, Louis Mermaz said. France will not remain a detached observer. It must and will make its contribution to the dialogue.

Cutdowns in arms will promote a more active policy with regard to the developing countries, Louis Mermaz said. There will appear a possibility to invest the billions-worth funds, which are now being spent on armaments, in both the national economy and in the aid to the developing countries which also suffer from the burden of the arms race. We regard Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to France in October not only as a friendly gesture but also as recognition of the role which our country plays in the world and, first and foremost, in the European Community, Louis Mermaz said in answer to journalists' questions. What is meant is Europe, as General de Gaulle once said, from the Atlantic to the Urals. We are for large-scale cooperation between all European countries and for the development of most versatile contacts with respect for the existing borders and the ensurance of the national security of each country, and for the elimination of the blocs policy. Such Europe must become an important element of peace and equilibrium, and not of confrontation.

Cooperation with the Soviet Union is figuring importantly in the foreign policy of France, the president of The French National Assembly emphasized. This cooperation has long-standing and lasting traditions and is an important factor of peace and detente. Soviet-French friendship grew particularly stronger in the years of the joint fight against fascism. Nowadays bilateral contacts develop successfully at most diverse levels and in most diverse sectors of trade, the economy, culture, art, exchanges of people's visits and opinions on the widest range of matters. The president of the National Assembly of France pointed out that various kinds of bans on the export of commodities which are hurriedly reckoned among the category of "strategic" ones only hinder the development of trade.

Louis Mermaz expressed satisfaction with the talks with Mikhail Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders, and pointed out the warm welcome accorded to the French parliamentarians, who for many years have been promoting continuation of the traditional good-neighbourly relations of the two countries, can play a considerable role in the cause of developing mutual understanding and cooperation, he said.

SPAIN NATO POLICY, DOMESTIC OPPOSITION ANALYZED

LD162010 Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 16 Dec 85

["Spaniards Against NATO" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 16 TASS -- TASS news analyst Anatoliy Medvedenko writes:

In recent days the whole of Spain has again been swept with a wave of anti-NATO actions. Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia and Bilbao have been a scene of mass demonstrations, marches of protest and rallies, whose participants insist on Spain's immediate withdrawal from NATO.

A similar demand has been put forward by thousands of Spaniards, who went on a hunger strike simultaneously in 32 cities of the country.

The news agencies have noted another aspect of the anti-NATO actions: The Spaniards are expressing discontent with the pro-NATO stand of the current authorities.

As is known, Spain was drawn into the agressive bloc in May 1982 by the centre government, which was in power in that period. Soon early parliamentary elections were held in that country. Victory at them was won by the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, which formed a single party government tin December 1982. In the opinion of political observers, the success of the socialists at the elections was explained in a large measure by the fact that they declared the intention to take the country out of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, should they come to power.

Three years have passed since that time. Yet the problem of Spain's membership in NATO is as far from being resolved as it was in 1982. Moreover, judging by the statements of official representatives, the socialist government is not against Spain's continued membership in NATO. Thus, Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez said on national television that he had "changed his stand on NATO" and believes now that "Spain's interests would be better protected" within the framework of that alliance. The Spanish prime minister stipulated, however, that he opposed the joinin go the NATO military wing by the country and will insist on closing access to the nuclear weapons to Spain.

At the same time Felipe Gonzalez is trying to justify his pro-NATO stance by the need to end ultimately the international isolation, in which, in his opinion, Spain yet find itself. But representatives of progressive and left parties opposing the country's participation in NATO believe all these propositions to be irrelevant. They are convinced, on the contrary, that Spain's membership in that bloc far from taking it out of isolation, will limit national sovereignty, make the country dependent on the aggressive plans of NATO and the United States.

Mention should be also made of the pressure to which Spain is subjected by the NATO circles. The influential Madrid newspaper IL PAIS pointed out in that connection that the NATO leadership is increasing pressure to bear on Spain, trying not only to prevent that country's withdrawal from the militaristic bloc, but to involve it even deeper into the NATO military preparations. It is precisely this aim, the newspaper points out, that is pursued by the official visit to Madrid of NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington scheduled for January next year.

IRAQ'S HUSAYN SPEECH AT MOSCOW BANQUET REPORTED

JN171004 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0800 GMT 17 Dec 85

["Text" of speech by President Saddam Husayn at a banquet held in his honor in Moscow on 16 December -- read by announcer]

[Text] Your Excellency Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; friends. My delegation and I would like to express our happiness for visiting your beautiful country and witnessing the progress and prosperity which the friendly Soviet people have realized due to their well-known love for work and their determination to maintain continuous progress. I also would like to express thanks for the reception and warm hospitality accorded to me and the Iraqi delegation and for the understanding we felt during the talks that we held with you and with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Relations between Iraq and the Soviet Union are characterized by their firmness. They have for many years been based on genuine ties and fruitful cooperation. The clear basis of these relations was laid down in the treaty of friendship and cooperation, which was signed between our two countries in April 1972.

Cooperation between our two countries encompasses the various cultural, political, scientific and other fields. After many years of this cooperation, we renew our resolve to develop our bilateral relations on the basis of mutual respect of sovereignty and of the free choices of the two friendly peoples in a way that would realize mutual interests and be in harmony with our joint principles that cherish peace and international cooperation.

Friends, Iraq joins its Arab brothers in highly appreciating the Soviet Union's stands of friendship and cooperation toward the Arab nation's just causes and its support for the Palestinian people's just struggle to restore their legitimate rights. The continuous Zionist aggression against the Arab nation, the continuous Israeli occupation of Arab territories, and the usurpation of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights are the main causes of tension and struggle and the lack of security and stability in our region. The region cannot enjoy peace and stability unless these causes are removed and unless the struggling Palestinian people realize all their rights under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. The unconditional Israeli withdrawal from the Lebanese territory and ending the abnormal situation, including external interference in Lebanon's internal affairs, is a basic requirement for restoring security, stability, sovereignty, and unity to this Arab country.

The other problem from which the region is suffering is the Iranian regime's insistence on continuing the expansionist war of aggression against Iraq. Before and after the outbreak of armed hostilities and throughout the past years, Iraq has been reiterating its sincere desire to build its relations with Iran on the basis of good neighborliness, cooperation, mutual respect of soveriegnty, and solving problems by peaceful means. Despite Iran's insistence on war and on continuing its attacks on Iraqi territory and people and the grave losses resulting from this, Iraqi position remained firm, because it is a principled stand stemming from our deep-rooted principles concerning our concept of relations with our neighbors and on the world level.

The Tehran rulers' insistence on continuing the war and rejecting international resolutions and initiatives, which call for solving the dispute by peaceful means on the basis of international law, exposes the region to grave dangers and certainly serves the Zionist and imperialist aims. And while our people and Armed Forces are fighting with courage and ability in defense of our sovereignty and free, decent life, we affirm our sincere desire to solve the dispute by peaceful means and in accordance with the principles that ensure sovereignty, dignity, and the legitimate rights of both sides. We call on the friendly states, including the Soviet Union, to exert further intensive efforts, whether in the Security Council or in other forums, in order to establish just, comprehensive peace.

In conclusion, I reiterate my thanks and appreciation to you and your comrades for your good listening. I wish you, respected friend, and your comrades good health and happiness and wish the friendly Soviet people further progress and success. I also affirm my confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Iraq and the Soviet Union will continue to prosper. Thank you.

SHEVARDNADZE, IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER MEET

LD171915 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Dec 85

[From the "Vremya" newcast]

[Text] A meeting took place today between Comrade Shevardnadze and Tariq 'Aziz, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, deputy prime minister, and minister of foreign affairs of the Iraqi Republic.

IRAQ TO OBTAIN NEW SOVIET WEAPONS 'VERY SOON'

GF190707 Doha QNA in Arabic 0652 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, 19 Dec (QNA) -- Press reports published in Kuwait today indicate that Iraq will very soon receive advanced Soviet weapons which it did not previously possess.

The reports, published by the newspaper AL-QABAS quoting a diplomatic source it described as "high-level," and that these weapons have not previously been given to any country outside the Warsaw Pact, although some of them have been put at the service of some friends.

The paper also quotes the source as saying that the new weapons will be defensive weapons. It says that an Iraqi military delegation yesterday left for Moscow with plans pertaining to the implementation of the new agreement.

ARKHIPOV MEETS WITH CUBAN NATIONAL BANK PRESIDENT

FL132216 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2154 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] First Deputy Chairman of the USSR's Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov met today in Moscow with National Bank of Cuba Minister President Hector Rodriguez Llompart. The conversations were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere and the two officials discussed such topics as economic relations between Cuba and the USSR.

SOVIET SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE VISITS NICARAGUA

LD171617 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1512 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Managua, 17 Dec (TASS) -- Representatives of the Nicaraguan public warmly welcomed a delegation from the Soviet Committee of Solidarity with Latin American peoples, headed by Aleksandr Bovin, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU Central Committee. It arrived in Managua at the invitation of the Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with Peoples, in order to meet with workers, peasants, students, and fighters of the People's Army and to tell them of the feelings of friendship and internationalism which Soviet people have toward the Sandinist Revolution.

The people of Sandino's motherland, courageously opposing the military, political, and economic aggression of the United States, constantly feel the firm support of the working people and the Government of the Soviet Union, Silvia (MacEvan), president of the Nicaraguan Committee, told a TASS correspondent. We know, she emphasized, that the Soviet Committee of Solidarity With Latin American peoples carries out great work in coordinating aid to Nicaragua which arrives from social organizations, workers' collectives, schools, and higher educational establishments in the USSR.

Nicaraguans recently met the vessel "Novotroitsk" in the maritime port of Corinto, where it was delivering a large cargo of medicine, food, and school and writing supplies. We read with emotion the messages from workers, school children, and war veterans, in which they have expressed their sincere solidarity with the Sandinist Revolution and have asked that their personal savings be sent to the fund to aid Nicaragua, she added.

CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR URUGUAY CP CONFERENCE

LD171628 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The national conference of the Communist Party of Uruguay starts its work in Montevideo today. A CPSU Central Committee delegation headed by Comrade Shakirov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Bashkir Party Obkom has arrived to take part in the work of the conference.

MARITIME SHIPPING PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH MEXICO

PM160944 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] A joint protocol has been signed in Mexico on the results of the work of the fifth regular session of the Joint Soviet-Mexican Commission on Maritime Shipping.

The document provides in particular for the implementation of measures to expand bilateral maritime transportation and exchanges of experience in the training of professional cadres and the organization of port services. The successful implementation of the bilateral agreement on maritime shipping of 1978 was noted.

IZVESTIYA MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF TIES WITH GUYANA

PM171243 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Kamorin report: "USSR-Guyana: Strengthening Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] It has been 15 years since the establishement of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the Cooperative Republic of Guyana. Since 1973 the People's National Congress [PNC] party has been in power in Guyana. Back in 1969 its then leader, Forbes Burnham, stated: "I propose that our republic become cooperative. This will be an economic structure which will help us to transform poor guys into real people." This thesis was subsequently enshrined in the official title of the young state. At the Fifth Congress in 1983, the course of developing agriculture on the basis of cooperatives was proclaimed the basis of the Guyanese government's economic policy. The principles of economic independence and social transformations met with wide support among the people of Guyana. This was confirmed by the general elections held in the country 9 December. According to official figures, some 80 percent of voters voted for the ruling party's candidates.

Hugh Desmond Hoyte, leader of the PNC and newly proclaimed president for the next 5 years, stressed at a press conference in Georgetown that the Guyanese Government will continue to pursue an independent policy and adhere strictly to the fundamental principles of the Nonaligned Movement. He resolutely rejected attempts at imperialist diktat and interference in Guyana's internal affairs. The people of Guyana advocate equal relations with all the planet's states and the peaceful resolution of existing conflicts. The Guyanese express solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's struggle and demand an end to U.S. agression against that country. The Guyanese government's peace-loving, anti-imperialist position is also manifested in its desire to develop mutually advantageous cooperation with other states, including the socialist countries.

Equal ties between the USSR and Guyana are developing on the basis of bilateral agreements on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation signed in the seventies. Our country is also helping Guyana with the training of national cadres. In July of this year the first group of Guyanese specialists returned home with diplomas from Soviet VUZES. The strengthening of friendly contacts between the Soviet Union and Guyana promotes the young state's independent development and serves the strengthening of peace and cooperation in the world.

U.S. AGAIN 'KINDLING' ANTI-NICARAGUAN CAMPAIGN

LD152226 Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 15 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

In the past few days Washington official representatives have again started kindling the malicious anti-Nicaraguan campaign by resorting to gross fabrications and attacks against the revolution and the Government of Nicaragua.

They do not disdain to use expressions that could be heard if only in some beer bar in remote parts of California or Florida. The state of affairs in Nicaragua is protrayed to the American public in such a false and distorted light that the long bloody dictatorship of the Somoza clan, who had Washington's support up to 1979, might seem a lofty ideal of democracy to an unexperienced listener. Piling up lies and slander against the Nicaraguan revolution, the Washington leaders seek to put into oblivion everything which was perpetrated by Somoza men on Nicaraguan soil and thereby whitewash the crimes of their placement, and their own.

It was exactly about Somoza that one of the American presidents said in a bit of frankness: "Somoza is certainly son of a bitch, but he is our son of a bitch". This expresses much: all criminal deeds being perpetrated for the sake of U.S. interests are "good" criminal deeds. And all who are giving rebuff to American designs and U.S. placemen are, in the opinion of Washington, bad people. Such a double standard in foreign policy is being used particularly broadly by the present-day administration.

It is not superfluous to recall that the last Somoza who fled to the United States in July 1979 was granted by the American Government not only refuge, but also the right to reside on the U.S. territory. On the other hand, infuriated at the liberation people's movement in Nicaragua, the American authorities prepared and carried through in February 1934 the killing of ardent patriot, national hero of Nicaragua, Sandino. That was done by the direct order of U.S. Ambassador A. Bliss-Lane, who acted by instructions of the Department of State.

All who take an objective stand towards Nicarauga, who disagree with the U.S. aggressive policy in Central America, are now subjected to persecution even in the United States itself. The disgraceful trial of a group of clergymen, which is under way in Tucson, Arizona, shows how hypocritical are the Washington official authorities: Talking profusely of imaginery victimization of Catholics in Nicaragua, the American authorities pounce police and judicial repressions on American clergymen participating in mass actions of protest against Washington's interventionist policy in Central America.

Facts show that the U.S. ruling circles have been and remain oppressors of the Nicaraguan people. Mercenary contras gangs are being formed out of former Somoza men on the direct instruction of administration officials, the gangs are provided with the newest American weapons and sent into Nicaragua's territory to commit terroristic actions. The recent days brought in reports that Somoza men received ground-to-air missiles and that American specialists on the territory of Honduras and El-Salvador have got down to forming air and naval units for Contras. The Washington administration seeks from Congress means for direct military support of Somoza men over and above the earlier approved 27 million dollars for the so-called "non-military aid" to the mercenaries.

The hysteria that they in Washington started again to kindle around Nicaragua, the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES believes, is the beginning of concerted efforts of the White House and the Department of State, aimed at resuming military support for the Contras.

And in this case, too, lies against Nicaragua serve Washington as the best argument to justify its support for mercenary gangs of Somozamen and the interventionist policy in the region.